MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JULY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces accompanied by "Muslim Iraqi mujahidin" from the Badr Brigade launched a new offensive in the northern sector of the Al-Hawizah marshes 24 July, advancing 8 km along an 18 km front and capturing 13 Iraqi garrisons, Iran announced in a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio. The Iranians routed an attempted counterattack by Iraq's Fourth Army Corps, according to IRNA. However, an Iraqi military source cited by INA called the Iranian claims "lies," contending that fighting was still raging in the area Iran claimed to have occupied, and that Iraqi forces were killing "scores" of enemy soldiers. Iraq remains in full control of the marshes and surrounding area, an Iraqi spokesman subsequently told INA.

In another development, INA reported that Iraqi troops launched a "crushing offensive" against Iranian positions on Iraq's northeastern borders early 25 July. IRNA claimed that Iranian forces killed or wounded 250 Iraqi soldiers during five enemy counteroffensives in the Sumar region of Bakhtaran.

Iran

Saudi officials are again creating problems for Iranian pilgrims despite the recent "positive promise" given by the Saudi foreign minister concerning Iran's "need" to send some 150,000 pilgrims on the hajj, Islamic Guidance Minister Mohammad Khatami stated in a Tehran radio interview. Noting that the Saudis have now "made an excuse that no more than 100,000 can come to hajj," he expressed hope that this is a result of "mistakes and misinterpretation" by low-level Saudi officials, and urged higher-ranking officials to immediately clear up the problems and prevent further misunderstanding. In a related development, Iran's deputy foreign minister told the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran that "either 150,000 Iranian Muslims will attend the ceremonies or none will attend," according to the radio.

Jordan

The Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for the killing of a Jordanian diplomat in Ankara, AFP reported. An anonymous phone caller to a news agency in Ankara said the Jordanian Embassy's first secretary was "a valet of the forces of imperialism" and Islamic Jihad would "pursue its actions against such people." However, the attack was also claimed by the Palestinian group Black September in an anonymous phone call to a Western news agency in Amman, the agency reported.

PLO Affairs

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf denied that two names mentioned in Israeli reports were on a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation list recently submitted for U.S. consideration, AFP reported. The two, Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Rahmah, were proposed by the PLO as advisers and not full members, he said.

Lebanon

Representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), the Sidon Political Council, the Amal movement, and the Lebanese National Democratic Front met in Syria, Damascus radio reported, noting that they reached agreement on measures to improve the political and security situation of Lebanese and PNSF forces and confront hostile plans to upset the security situation in Sidon.

In another development, Beirut radio reported that the coordination committee supervising implementation of security measures in the capital decided to ban all gunmen at Beirut Airport except soldiers and officers on duty.

Saudi Arabia

The government reportedly wants to buy 400 "Cuirassier" tanks from an Austrian firm, according to the Austrian paper *KURIER*. Recently, Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince 'Abdallah visited Austria and inspected arms industry products.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Yasir 'Arafat Discusses Regional, Palestinian Issues

NC2507115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stressed that the minimum level of Arab solidarity can be achieved only by changing the present balance of power. Our state of weakness must become one of strength following Egypt's return to its place among the leaders of the Arab nation.

In an interview to be published in *AL-AHRAM* on Thursday, 'Arafat described this year as important, because the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev will be as significant as the one held in Yalta. Unless our Arab nation manages to assemble a minimum amount of solidarity, it will soon find itself without a place in either the West or the East.

In the interview, which was conducted by *AL-AHRAM*'s chief editor Ibrahim Nafi', 'Arafat said the Iraq-Iran war could be stopped immediately if an Islamic disengagement force was established at the request of either warring state.

According to 'Arafat, had it not been for Syrian President al-Asad's interference and disruptive activities, the war might have ended when the ICO brought about an agreement for a partial cease-fire in the ports of Khar] and Basra.

On the Palestinian issue, 'Arafat noted that the purpose of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was to further develop the Fes summit resolutions and to place special emphasis on the Arab peace plan. He said this agreement was the result of the Palestinian people's will and was unanimously approved by the PNC in Algiers. The primary objective was not simply to hold a dialogue with the United States, but to arrive at a Palestinian-Jordanian formula that would contribute to the liberation of occupied Arab territory.

'Arafat added: We plan to convene an international conference on two bases, namely, the Arab legitimacy conferred upon us by the Fes summit and the international legitimacy we received at the United Nations. 'Arafat pointed out that the United States has agreed in principle to the idea of an international conference, but has not approved our formula for convening it.

'Arafat emphasized that the war in the camps was part of a plan to divide Lebanon into small Shi'ite, Druze, 'Alawite, and Maronite states. Syria and Israel began their implementation of this plan by handing Tyre over to the forces of agent Lahd, which are under Israeli influence, and by handing Al-Nabatiyah over to the Shi'ite Amal militia, which is under Syrian influence. All this is in addition to the separation of the population along sectarian lines, which was accomplished by the forced relocation of Christians, Druze, and Shi'ites. Moreover, 'Alawites have been moved from Alexandretta in Turkey to northern Lebanon. Thus, Syria has helped achieve Israel's goal of a secure northern border against Palestinian Fedayeen operations. Syria has also reached some objectives of its own. Lebanon has been divided and partitioned in accordance with its wishes.

According to 'Arafat, the Palestinians continue to reject this plan. By virtue of their structure and the nature of the cause they are fighting for, the Palestinians have as one of the basis of division along sectarian lines. Therefore, the Palestinian presence had to be eliminated so that these sectarian entities could be established. Thus, the camps war broke out for the purpose of eliminating our people and forcing them to emigrate to Jordan. This uprooted the old refugee camps in south Beirut during the first few days of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He announced that the Palestinians must emigrate to Jordan so that the so-called alternative homeland could be set up there.

'Arafat declared: If Syria has only one solution for Lebanon, namely, to partition along religious lines and the destruction of the Palestinian presence there, then we reject it. We oppose it on nationalistic, Muslim, and Christian.

Salah Khalaf Discusses Palestinian Issues

Amid Delegation

AU 2407134 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Paris, July 24 (AFP) — Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a mainstream Palestinian leader close to PLO Chairman Yasser 'Arafat, today said Washington could announce shortly whether it would open talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation whose names were recently submitted for U.S. consideration.

Mr. Iyad, a leader of Mr. 'Arafat's Fatah faction, the main grouping within the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), refused to divulge the names on the list, other than to say a list printed in the Israeli press was inaccurate.

He said the PLO had promised Jordan that it would keep the list quiet until Washington agreed to open a dialogue with the delegation.

He also said any U.S. acceptance to undertake the talks would not commit Washington to recognize the PLO.

"We have submitted a list (of Palestinians) to the Jordanians, who have transmitted it to Washington. We are awating the U.S. response," said Mr. Iyad who was in Paris on what he called a working visit that included talks with Interior Minister Pierre Joxe yesterday.

Mr. Iyad, whose real name is Salah Khalaf but who is more commonly known by his nom de guerre, told reporters here that the proposed talks with the Americans "did not involve negotiations but, rather, a dialogue".

If they go through, he added, this would not commit Washington to any recognition of the PLO nor would it commit the PLO "to accept the American conditions for a recognition of the PLO". The United States has insisted that the PLO clearly accept Israel's right to exist as a state.

He also said Mr. 'Arafat might address the United Nations next November if there were what he called positive development in the dialogue between the United States and the joint delegation. He specifically denied that two names mentioned in the Israeli press were on the list. The two, Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu

Rahmah, both Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories, were proposed by the PLO as "advisers" and not full members, he said.

Mr. Iyad said he would travel to Moscow in two weeks and added that Moscow had a "negative position" regarding the joint accord. He did not elaborate, but said this had not altered the "friendly" relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO.

Camps War, USSR-PLO Ties

JN242054 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1745 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Anbil Darwish in Paris — live or recorded]

[Text] [Darwish] Abu Iyad, your visit to France will end today. Would you please tell us about this visit and what has been accomplished?

[Salah Khalaf] The visit is, of course, a working visit. We met with several officials, foremost among them Interior Minister Joxe. The talks dealt with our political issues. We explained to him the latest developments in both Palestinian and Arab arenas. He expressed a French feeling that supports the Palestinian people, the Palestinian cause, and all recent political moves.

[Darwish] Can we say that this visit produced any results? If so, what are they?

[Khalaf] As a matter of fact, we can say that the visit gave stability to the relationship. There was almost mutual understanding on all the subjects discussed. There will be a joint move on these subjects in the coming weeks.

[Dawrish] Abu Iyad, there are currently many hot issues in the Palestinian arena, one of which is, of course, the joint delegation, but there are also the effects of what has been called the camp war. There are many voices in Sidon and southern Lebanon calling on supporters of the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, and the Fatah movement to leave this area. What do you think of these calls? Are you going to respond to them or not?

[Khalaf] One feels pain when one hears about this campaign, which is similar to the campaign that preceded the war in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. If we go back a little we find that it is the same campaign that preceded the campaign of Sabra, Shatilah, and Burj al-Barajinah although some faces, statements, and names have changed.

Now, they saw 'Arafat's supports. Is it required to remove the Palestinian people from all the camps because these people support the policy of the PLO and its leadership, including 'Arafat? Is it required to remove, kill, and bury the entire camp so that nobody will say that he is with Yasir 'Arafat? This is painful, especially when it comes from people we respect. I am surprised at how Nazih al-Bizri, with his well-known national reputation, dropped to the level of those whom we hoped would abandon this policy because according to some rumors, he has been promised the post of prime minister or some other post.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Darwish] But, Abu Iyad, they distinguish between the Palestinian presence and Palestinian weapons.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Darwish] Therefore, you would agree to security in the Palestinian camps in Beirut being part of security in West Beirut and in nationalist Beirut, as they say in Beirut?

[Khalaf] We do not want to distinguish ourselves in Lebanon from all the other national forces in Lebanon regardless of their affiliation. We agree to be part of an overall plan, but we will never agree to such an overall plan being aimed at disarming the Palestinians. We support any comprehensive plan for Lebanon.

[Darwish] What is your assessment of the new security plan?

[Khalaf] Of course, I do not have confidence in anything from Damascus. I do not believe there is a security plan because under such a plan hundreds of youths were arrested under the pretext of being Yasir 'Arafat's supporters. They are being tortured in the Al-Mazzah and Shtawrah prisons. Some of them are also in Amal movement prisons.

[Darwish] Abu Iyad, we move to another subject, which is the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. There is much talk about a list of names of those who will be accepted or rejected by the United States and Israel. What is the structure of the negotiations? Whose names are on the list and what is going on?

[Khalaf] You remember that in March the command held a meeting in Baghdad and rejected Murphy's meeting with a Palestinian delegation. This objection was unanimous because he wanted to obliterate the issue of the PLO representing the Palestinian people. In recent days, King Husayn and Zayd al-Rifa'i conveyed an offer that the Americans are ready to meet a delegation and that the organization should name a delegation representing the PLO. But regarding the Palestinian national rights or recognition of the PLO, this move does not commit the Americans to anything. We are not against a PLO move within the framework of a Security Council meeting, and we believe that there is nothing wrong with a meeting between Americans and a Palestinian delegation.

[Darwish] Will the U.S.-Palestinian-Jordanian meetings take place within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement? You have shown some reservations about it. Does this mean that these reservations no longer exist?

[Khalaf] I still have reservations, because I have no confidence that the Americans are serious about solving the Middle East issue and the Palestinian issue. I know that the agreement is basically aimed at marketing the PLO, as some Jordanians and Palestinians say, to the Americans. I do not believe there are serious steps, and I have no confidence that the Americans will exert efforts to solve the Palestine question.

[Darwish] Therefore, your reservations are directed at the Americans, not at the Jordanians and Palestinians who are currently holding negotiations.

[Khalaf] I have never said that I am against the agreement with Jordan. On the contrary, I went to Jordan and met with King Hussayn in order to make some amendments. He who calls for amendments will agree, [words indistinct]. I say there are loopholes. This is not the main issue. The main issue is how a solution will be reached for our people through that meeting. I have no illusions. I believe that if such a meeting takes place, it will represent only a beginning; this does not mean that we should reveal all our cards and everything we want from the United States.

[Darwish] Abu Iyad, you are considered one of the Soviet Union's close Palestinian friends. There is a feeling of bitterness among the Fatah cadres regarding the Soviet Union, which seems to have abandoned the PLO. What is the nature of these relations? Do the bitter feelings you expressed during the events in Beirut and after Beirut still exist?

[Khalaf] I believe that the Soviet Union is a friendly country and there should be clear-cut relations with the Soviet Union. Of course, the Soviet Union is a superpower. I do not want to defend all Soviet policies. I can say that if we compare U.S. positions with the Soviet positions, we will find a great difference between a superpower that supports our Palestinian people and their national rights, as well as the PLO as sole legitimate representative, and another superpower that does not recognize the PLO and the national rights. Despite this there is some difference in viewpoints. This is clear following the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. They say that this agreement may lead to unilateral deals, to a unilateral solution, and to direct negotiations, which we oppose. However, there are some differences in relations with the Soviet Union which however, we should preserve and develop.

[Darwish] How do you view Soviet invitation to Palestinian resistance movement leaders except Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader?

[Khalaf] As I said, there are some differences of opinion between the Soviet Union and the Palestinians. I do not mean certain persons' positions. I mean Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] position. They may not express an interest in some personalities, but Abu 'Ammar is the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and directly responsible for the PLO's policy [words indistinct]. I do not consider this as a principal question because relations

[illegible]

[Darwish] Thank you, Abu Iyad.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLO Radio Details Military Actions in Homeland

JN2617195 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Our revolutionary heroes operating throughout the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, are continuing to escalate their successful military operations against the occupation's vital and military targets. As part of the frustrating Israeli reactions to limit our revolutionaries' increasing heroic operations, the Palestinian military escalation was accompanied by intensive repressive Zionist measures against every city and village in the occupied homeland. These measures are represented by increasing military checkpoints and patrols and strengthening the guard at the occupation's various vital institutions and facilities. The occupation authorities also launched large-scale arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens on the pretext that they are connected with our revolutionaries' escalating operations. The following are our revolutionary heroes' operations over the past 3 days.

1. An enemy military vehicle was attacked with hand grenades while was passing near Nasir hospital in Khan Yunis on 20 July 1985. One passenger was wounded.

2. An incendiary bomb was thrown at a Zionist border guard foot patrol while it was carrying out its normal duties in Jabaliyah camp on 20 July. One enemy soldier was seriously wounded.

3. An explosive charge weighing 6 kg placed by our revolutionaries in a troop transportation station in an occupied Jerusalem quarter on 23 July 1985 was defused. Police sealed off the area between 1000-1900 on the same day. The area was combed in search of other explosive charges. At the same time, more than 25 citizens were arrested on the pretext that they were involved in the operation.

4. An enemy military vehicle was machinegunned near the city of Jenin on 23 July 1985. The attack killed one enemy soldier and another female soldier. The group belonging to martyr Abu Hasan Salamah's unit managed to move away from the scene of the operation. Search campaigns by large forces of the enemy army are still continuing in the area.

5. An explosive charge weighing 6 kg placed by our revolutionaries in a troop transportation station in an occupied Jerusalem quarter on 23 July 1985 was defused. Police sealed off the area between 1000-1900 on the same day. The area was combed in search of other explosive charges. At the same time, more than 25 citizens were arrested on the pretext that they were involved in the operation.

6. Our revolutionaries attacked an enemy military vehicle with incendiary bombs while it was passing near (Al-Fiza'i) quarter in Gaza. The attack damaged the vehicle and wounded its driver. The revolution will continue until victory.

Reportage on OPEC Semi-Annual Meeting in Geneva

Communique Issued

AU251250 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 25 (AFP) — A communique issued by OPEC ministers at the end of their talks here today said the conference "decided by majority to adjust downward" the prices of medium and heavy crudes, and that Algeria, Iran and Libya "disagreed with the price reduction."

Here are the key points of the communique:

The conference "reiterated its commitment to the defense of the oil price structure and oil market stability".

The conference, on the basis of a report by OPEC'S ministerial committee on price differentials chaired by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani "decided by majority to adjust downward the price of medium crude of 31 degrees API [American Petroleum Institute gravity scale] by 0.20 U.S. dollars per barrel and Arabian heavy of 27 degrees API by 0.50 U.S. dollars per barrel.

"Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah disagreed with the price reduction and disassociated themselves from this decision."

The communique said the conference had "reviewed with satisfaction" a progress report by the six-month old ministerial Executive Council in charge of supervising an independent audit of member countries' exports, production and prices, also chaired by Shaykh Yamani.

The conference "welcomed representatives of Mexico, who attended the meeting as observers, and expressed its appreciation for this country's solidarity and support in the current situation".

The statement noted the re-election of Dr. Subroto of Indonesia as conference president and said the next "ordinary meeting" of the conference was set for December 7. It did not say where the meeting would be held.

Press Release Issued

LD251408 Vienna OPECNA in English 1250 GMT 25 Jul 85

["74th Meeting of the OPEC Conference, GENEVA, Switzerland, 22-25 July, 1985" — OPECNA headline]

[Text] Geneva, 25 July 85 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion of the 74th ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Organization of the Petroleum exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 74th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from July 22 to 25, 1985.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its president H.E. Dr. Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia and head of its delegation. H.E. Belhassen Tlili, minister of energy and petrochemical industries of Algeria and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected alternate president.

The conference welcomed representatives of Mexico, who attended the meeting as observers and expressed its appreciation for this country's solidarity and support in the current situation. The conference reviewed the report of the Ministerial Monitoring Committee, chaired by H.E. Dr. Mana Saeed al Otaiba, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, and the report of the Economic Commission Board and reiterated its commitment to the defense of the oil price structure and oil market stability.

The conference discussed the report of the Ministerial Committee on price differentials under the chairmanship of H.E. Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, and decided by majority to adjust downward the price of medium crude of 31 degrees API [American Petroleum Institute gravity scale] by U.S. dollars 0.20 per barrel and Arabian heavy of 27 degrees API by U.S. dollars 0.50 per barrel. Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah disagreed with the price reduction and disassociated themselves from this decision.

The conference also decided that the Ministerial Committee on price differentials should continue its work on price differentials among OPEC crudes in the light of changing market conditions.

The Conference reviewed, with satisfaction, the progress report of the Ministerial Executive Council, chaired by H.E. Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, and asked the council to carry on its work and to report to the forthcoming ordinary meeting of the conference. The conference deferred the discussion concerning the appointment of the secretary general until further consultaitons be made and, in the meantime, asked the president of the conference to continue to supervise the secretariat's work.

The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Federal Government of Switzerland and to the republic and Canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

The conference passed resolutions which will be published on August 25, 1985, after ratification by member countries. The next ordinary meeting of the conference will be convened on 7th December, 1985.

KUWAIT

Assembly Votes To Cancel Aid to 'Frontline' States

GF191200 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwait's National Assembly voted yesterday to cancel formal aid pledged to "frontline" states bordering Israel under a 1978 Arab summit resolution in Baghdad, but simultaneously increased the foreign aid the government could hand out on selective basis to Arab and friendly countries.

The chairman of the National Assembly's Finance Committee, Mushari al-'Anjari the vote was taken in a closed session at which the government agreed to accept a budget ceiling for foreign aid without earmarking fixed sums for specific countries.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and five other oil-producing states agreed in Baghdad to pay $30 billion over 10 years to Syria, Jordan and the PLO.

The nine-member finance committee proposed an end to the so-called steadfastness aid this year after deputies complained of what they said were abuses in the way it had been spent.

They also opposed continued adherence to the Baghdad accord while other signatories failed to meet their commitments.

Al-'Anjari said the beneficiaries could still make use of a KD [Kuwaiti dinar] 150 million ($500 million) non-binding aid package set aside for Arab and other Third World states in the coming year.

The government will share out the funds at its discretion, but there was no longer any article in the state budget which committed Kuwait to the Baghdad summit resolution, he said.

The government earlier earmarked KD 100 million ($340 million) for Syria, Jordan and the PLO in the 1985-86 fiscal year which started on July 1, unchanged from last year.

Under the original draft budget, Syria was to receive KD 57 million ($194 million) and Jordan and the PLO KD43 million ($146 million) between them.

Kuwait had already slashed its aid to "frontline states in the 1984-85 budget from KD 165 million ($560 million) the previous year, because of sliding oil income. [quotation marks as received]

The finance committee had recommended only KD 80 million ($265 million) be budgetted for official foreign aid in the coming year, but the chamber approved a government request to raise this to KD 150 million.

Opposition to Emergency Arab Summit Criticized

GF191010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0852 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jul (WAKH) — Kuwait's *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* criticizes the stand of some Arab states opposing the convening of the Arab summit conference. The paper says: "What is happening now with regard to the Arab summit is a flagrant manifestation of our political condition and indeed of the state of our civilized values."

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds: "Some countries are working hard to abort the summit conference and are using all their resources to prevent it from convening, as if an Arab meeting is a setback to their strategy and a defeat for their policies and stands."

The paper says that European leaders meet regularly and EEC committees meet on time as scheduled and their meetings are not suspended as a result of conflict among the European states." [Quotation mark as received] The paper says that the Arab League has "lost its credibility and effectiveness. For the past 20 years it has not proved once that it is equal to the events that take place in the Arab arena; this is for a simple reason, namely that it is part of the Arab structure and a microcosm of the Arab regimes, their whims, and contradictions."

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM asks sarcastically: "Will we disavow Arab solidarity and hold a solemn funeral for the Arab summit? But where will the burial ground be, and where will we bury that imaginery body when we gather its fragments from all the Arab capitals?"

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM urges that the summit should be held "with those who agree to attend it. Let the decisions be made on a majority basis. The continuation of the present situation is worse than a setback. It is not just a step backward but it is falling into the unknown."

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO Leader 'Arafat's Visit to Jeddah Continues

Receives Al-Faysal

GF241620 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1535 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 24 Jul (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today received at his guest house in Jeddah Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by Isma'il al-Shaw'ari, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser and member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Meets With Al-Sha'ir

GF241900 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 24 Jul (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Information Minister His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir today. Their talks focused on bolstering joint information coordination between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the PLO.

Following the meeting Yasir 'Arafat made a statement to an SPA correspondent. He said: In these delicate conditions confronting the Arab nation and the Palestinian issue, I had to exchange views with my brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

This stems from the fact that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has great influence in the Arab, Islamic, and international arenas. I am very delighted to have identical views and common understanding with his majesty the king. On this occasion, I must express the appreciation of the Palestinian people for the continuous and permament support which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia gives to the Palestinian people in the political field, and in the financial field in particular. The Kingdom is the only country which still honors its financial commitments as set forth in the Baghdad summit. The Palestinian people and I gratefully remember the sincere Arab positions adopted by His Majesty King Fahd during the difficult times we experienced in Beirut and Tripoli. These positions will be registered by history with gratefulness and appreciation.

Meets Gambian President

GF241155 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 24 Jul (WAKH) — Gambian President Dawda Jawara today met in his residence at the conference palace in Jeddah with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

During the meeting, they discussed the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to end the Iraq-Iran war.

U.S., USSR Roles in Middle East Analyzed

GF240806 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jul 85

[News analysis by Jamal Yasin Hattab]

[Excerpt] It has become almost certain that some international issues representing the climax of the struggle between the two giants, Washington and Moscow, will witness tangible development in future dictated by the policy of reshuffling the cards; with this policy Moscow has taken Washington by surprise since the structural change that occurred in the Kremlin in early July, and some concessions by the new Soviet leadership after a campaign of intransigent stands by previous leaderships with regard to these issues. These issues were once an obstacle on the road to compromise solutions between the two giants.

As an example of this, the Palestinian issue is currently witnessing a tangible development in finding a solution, which we can describe as neither positive nor negative, as things have not yet become clear. This development is explained by the rapid U.S. steps to contain the situation in the region and to monopolize the settlement cards in order to guard against any new Soviet stand. This is particularly true after the USSR today informed Jordan of its inclination to resume diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy; relations between the two sides were severed following the June 1967 war. This move is on the pretext of influencing the course of events, serving the cause of peace in the Middle East, and the possibility of permitting Soviet Jews to emigrate to occupied Palestine.

The two possibilities were among the conditions presented to the Soviets by the U.S. Administration to participate in an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian issue in particular.

These conditions were rejected, however, by previous Soviet leaderships. An international conference signifies the end of the unilateral U.S. solution in the Middle East, which is an end harmful to U.S. friendship [as heard] since it comes after the ruin of the U.S. initiative in Lebanon which collapsed with the fall of the 17 May 1983 accord.

Furthermore, the international conference will open the door to the return of Soviet diplomacy to the sphere of peace in the Middle East. It is a step that contradicts the nature of the U.S.-Soviet struggle in the region in particular, and in the world in general.

For this reason, Washington hastened to agree to begin a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Palestinian delegation includes Palestinian figures who are members of the PNC. Previously, Washington rejected this principle, which King Husayn of Jordan carried with him to Washington last month.

According to recent statements by Palestinian officials, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will hold talks during the next few weeks with Richard Murphy, the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, to determine the general framework for any future settlement.

'UKAZ Comments on U.S. Credibility in Peace Process

GF210802 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *'UKAZ* commented today on U.S. credibility when put to the test of peace. The paper indicated that the development of the peace process in the region has put the credibility of the United States to a new test after the U.S. Administration received the list of Palestinian representatives to the Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue scheduled to be held in Amman.

The Zionist entity has announced its rejection of the Palestinian list in a clear intransigence that aims to ruin the opportunity to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the region and began immediately its extortionist attempts against the U.S. stand with the aim of influencing the political decisionmaker in the United States.

UAE

Iraqi Under Secretary Departs Abu Dhabi

GF241022 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 24 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, left Abu Dhabi today following a 2-day visit to the UAE.

PDRY

Chairman Addresses Delegation Leaving for Moscow

GF241112 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, called on the youths of our country participating in the 12th youth and students festival in Moscow to be delegates of friendship toward all youths participating in the festival from 150 countries; to represent the people and party in the best way possible; and to participate actively in the political, cultural, artistic, and solidarity activities and meetings. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was talking yesterday night to the youth delegation participating in the Moscow festival. He called on them to affirm the stance of the PDRY youths and their struggle development of peace, friendship, and solidarity against imperialism.

Brother 'Ali Nasir said:

[Begin recording] Tonight I am glad to meet with the PDRY youth delegation participating in the 12th youth and students festival of Moscow, the city of friendship. On this occasion I would like to express gratitude and appreciation to the national preparatory committee, chaired by Comrade Riyad Al-'Akbari, and the preparatory committees of the provinces and armed forces for the great efforts made throughout the year to prepare for the Moscow festival. I followed up with interest the activities that have taken place in the country since last April and until tonight: the production, intellectual, sports, cultural, and artistic competitions; the solidarity festivals; and other activities carried out by the youth in our country, which numbered more than 3,000.

I am certain that the participants to the 12th youth and students festival of Moscow, who are leaving for Moscow, will turn into advocates of the Yemeni revolution and freindship, because you will meet more than 100 youth delegations of the world in meetings with world and Soviet youths and Komsomols. You will be able to talk about the great achievements realized by our Yemeni people and their activities. You will be able to talk through words, paintings, and dances about your country, about the PDRY and our Yemeni people, about our Arab people and the liberation movements, and about the Palestinian people, because this is a golden opportunity that will only happen again 5 years from now.

In a congress that I attended in the Soviet Union, the 26th CPSU Congress, there were over (?130) delegations. It was an opportunity for our delegation to meet with numerous delegations and delegation leaders participating in the congress. Our delegation could only attend the congress and abide by the program, but it eetings did not affect ing in this congress. I remember that I met with almost 50 people who participated in this congress. These meetings did not affect our participating in the congress. On this occasion, I want to say that you are committed to a program, and in accordance with this program you will participate in a number of activities. However, it is necessary to know that the purpose of your presence in Moscow is, first, to execute the program and abide by it, and second, to make further contacts with delegation leaders participating in the Moscow festival. I also believe that it is important that during your meetings in Moscow and with world youths in [word indistinct] that you reflect a bright image of our country and our people's struggle, who gave their blood and money and presented much for this (?country). I am certain that you will represent the PDRY in the best way possible. There might be many people in this delegation who are visiting Moscow for the first time. The Soviet Union is familiar to our delegation, people, and our (?country). It is known that there is friendship, strategic relations, and developed relations between the PDRY, and the Soviet Union and socialist countries. We cannot forget the great support of the Soviet Union for our country in various fields, and great aid in agriculture, industry, electricity, fisheries, oil, education, and other fields.

Over past years the Soviet Union endeavored to strengthen the economic and defense capability of the PDRY, in addition to showing great interest in the experience of our country, which is considered a fortress of progress and liberation in the Arab region. We highly appreciate the stance of the Soviet Union beside the PDRY, the Arab peoples, the national liberation movement, and the Palestinian cause. On this occasion, while you are on your way to Moscow, I am pleased to greet the Soviet youths and Komsomol and show my appreciation for the great efforts and preparations being made to welcome the Yemeni youth delegation and youths of the world — there will be an estimated 20,000 — who will be welcomed by Moscow city and the Moscow festival. I wish you success in this festival and a happy trip. We will be waiting for you. Thank you. [End recording]

Prime Minister al-'Attas Receives GDR Ambassador

GF221602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and prime minister, received in his office today Comrade Guenther Neumann, GDR ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting he gave him a message addressed to Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers, dealing with a number of bilateral cooperation issues and means of developing them. The brother prime minister praised the developing relations between the two countries in various fields and the GDR's aid and support to our country.

Supreme People's Council Begins 20th Session

GF241704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The 20th session of the Supreme People's Council began today under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

In addition to the political report which will be presented by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during the session, the council also will discuss a number of reports, including reports on the food supply situation in the Republic, people's control activities in 1984, and loans within the framework of economic and technical cooperation agreements with foreign countries and with Arab and international loan establishments. The council also will discuss and approve a number of draft laws. The council will ratify the edicts of the Supreme People's Council Presidium that have been issued since the last council session.

At the beginning of the session, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad presented the political report stating that the council's current session is being held under significant and vital circumstances. We are approaching important events and occasions in the second half of 1985 in continuation of our political, economic, and social activities of the past 5 years. During this period we have made great accomplishments and gains in these fields that deserve appreciation and evaluation. At the same time our revolutionary and struggle experience should be used and developed.

The report pointed out that in recent months efforts have been intensified to reinforce the prestige of our national democratic regime on the political, economic, social, and military levels based on our domestic and foreign policies. On the domestic level, the state and all its organs have followed up the implementation of the council's resolutions, particularly those concerning the implementation of the 5th year plan [as heard] for development; it has adopted those economic and financial measures which have been approved based on the nature of our economic circumstances and our development ambitions.

The report affirmed that large-scale discussions on the working paper have been a big concern of the masses, who have made their remarks and suggestions regarding the development of the state authority and its organs.

On the level of the unity activity, the report pointed out the intensified unity contacts between Aden and Sanaa. The joint committees of the two parts of Yemen are continuing their meetings in order to follow up the implementation of what was agreed upon during the meetings of the third session of the Supreme Yemeni Council.

With regard to our relations with regional countries, the report affirmed that the PDRY is concerned with developing these relations in favor of our peoples' issues. The report stressed that the Arab situation is complicated and serious as a result of the increase in the imperialist and Zionist plans. Therefore, the Arab national liberation movement, its forces, and progressive regimes should rise to a higher level of struggle unity. They should take an objective view of these plans, purify the Arab atmosphere of differences, and work unanimously in a manner that unites the Arab ranks on the basis of struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The report reviewed developments in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. In light of this, the council held the hostil policy of U.S. imperialism and its allies responsible for the serious situations in these regions. The council affirmed the importance of bolstering relations with socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, based on the fact that it is a friend of peoples who struggle for freedom, progress, and peace.

Defense Minister Attends Military Rally

GF220600 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, attended a military parade and rally held today on the 10th anniversary of the Military Projects Department.

During the rally, Brig Gen Salih Muslih Qasim delivered a speech congratulating all soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and all the employees at the department, and wishing them more success in implementing their assigned tasks.

In his speech, he affirmed that the Military Projects Department was able to realize numerous military accomplishments and projects; these are represented by the housing units that accommodate a number of families of the members of the armed forces, satisfying our armed forces' requirements as stipulated by the necessities and conditions of the defense capability and the improvement of the life and health standards in the military.

He expressed his satisfaction for what was achieved by the directorate regarding its implementation of the current economic and military plans in our country, pointing out the growth of the armed forces into a defensive and productive power.

He noted that the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Military Projects Department coincides with the big preparations being seen by the masses of our struggling people to welcome the 3rd YSP General Congress. He said that this significant event which our struggling masses are preparing to welcome requires all of us to exert more efforts to implement our responsibilities and duties that are assigned by the YSP.

In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the Soviet experts and technicians who are working in this department next to their Yemeni comrades in various specializations.

Major 'Umar Muhammad 'Abd al-Samad, director of the Military Projects Department also delivered a speech in which he noted the role played by the department since its establishment as one of the most important developments in our armed forces. The department played a positive role in construction — in military or civil installations — among which is housing for the members of our armed forces. Brother Maj 'Umar 'Abd al-Samad said that the implemented projects in the past 5 years amounted to 51.96 million dinars and projects done through voluntary work in 1984 totaled 3.38 million dinars. Among these for example is the completion of 1,339 projects implemented in various provinces of the Republic in addition to various other vital projects. He said that the secret of those successes lies in our abidance by the YSP policy, the execution of the set plans and programs by the Defense Ministry, and the role played by members of the party and the youths organizations in various units and projects of the department.

In conclusion he expressed gratitude to the Soviet experts and engineers for their efforts in executing the tasks set before the Military Projects Department.

The rally was attended by Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ilawah, first deputy defense minister; Major Salih 'Ubayd, first deputy chief of the political department; deputies of chief of staff, and leaders of the armed forces.

YAR

Chief of Staff Begins Talks With Visiting SFRY Group

GF241400 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A session of official talks between our country and the SFRY today began at the headquarters of the Armed Forces General Command. The Yemeni side was led by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of general staff and member of the Standing Committee; and the SFRY side was led by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff. The talks concentrated on the aspects of relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them. The SFRY military delegation this morning visited the memorial statute of the [word indistinct] revolution in Sanaa and placed a wreath on it. It also visited the military college and its various departments, and was given a detailed account of study at the college and its curriculum and student training. The SFRY delegation expressed admiration for the level of progress attained by our Armed Forces.

Youth Delegation Leaves for Moscow Festival

GF241920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The youth and students delegation of our country, which will participate in the 12th international festival of youth and students to be held in the Soviet capital from 27 July to 3 August, left for Moscow today. The delegation is headed by brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Habli, deputy minister of social affairs and labor and assistant secretary of the Standing Committee.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Habli, leader of the delegation, said that our country's participation in all international activities is based on the political belief of our leadership in the need to participate with a great role in strengthening and fortifying friendship among peoples.

He noted that our country will take part in this festival through a number of cultural and artistic activities which will clarify the glorious and new achievements in various political, economic, and social fields. He affirmed that our delegation will concentrate on explaining the political changes presently confronting our country, such as the holding of free democratic elections to expand the membership of the General People's Congress, which is responisble for handling political work, as well as the local councils for cooperative development, which are responsible for developing public services and completing the organizational structure of various student and labor unions.

Brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Habli concluded by saying that our delegation will take the opportunity of its presence at the festival to strengthen friendship with the friendly delegations participating in it and will coordinate with Arab and Islamic delegations to prevent the participation of the Zionist entity in the festival.

The delegation was seen off by Brothers 'Abdallah al-Zurafi, minister of state and secretary general of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sport; Ahmad al-Shabibi, assistant secretary general of the council; and a number of officials of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sport.

Sudan, Saudi Arabia Cable Mubarak on National Day

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

NC241348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — President Mubarak received the following congratulatory cable on the anniversary of the 23 July revolution from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council:

On the 33d anniversary of the glorious 23 July revolution and on behalf of the Sudanese people, the Transitional Military Council, and on my own behalf, it gives me great pleasure to send our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for good health and happiness to your excellency and to our brothers in the north of the Nile Valley.

I would like to tell you that the ties of brotherhood and good-neighborliness which have linked our fraternal peoples since the dawn of history will continue to grow stronger. They will remain our peoples' solid shield and cutting sword. These relations will also form a great buttress of our people's historic march on the road of valiant struggle. It is a road which leads to a bright future for the peoples of our glorious Arab nation.

In closing, Your Excellency, please accept my deepest appreciation and highest fraternal esteem.

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd

NC242130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has received the following cable of congratulations from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia:

On the national day of the sister Arab Republic of Egypt, I send you the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations in my name and in the name of the people and Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I wish you permanent good health and happiness, constant progress, and prosperity for the fraternal Egyptian people.

Al-Baz Returns to Cairo From Jordan 23 Jul

NC241001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, returned to Cairo today after a 1-day visit to Jordan. During his stay, Dr al-Baz delivered a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Jordan's King Husayn. The message dealt with bilateral issues and Arab affairs of common interest.

State Security Probes Religious 'Extremists'

GF201354 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Jul 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Cairo — *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that Egypt's state security apparatus have submitted to the public prosecutor's office a videotape that includes a recording of several meetings attended by a number of extremist religious leaders who were arrested early last week by the state security apparatus. The videotape reveals that seven of the detainees are involved in a plot to overthrow the Egyptian regime.

Some defense council members have questioned the authenticity of the videotape and asserted to the public prosecutor that limited cosmetic surgery was carried out on persons other than the detainees and that these persons wore masks with features similar to those of the seven detainees. Some defense council members called for arbitration to ascertain the authenticity of the voices, and asked that voice analysts examine the voices of the seven detainees and compare them with the voices in the videotape to determine the extent of the differences between them; this is so that the judicial authorities can ascertain the authenticity of the videotape submitted by the state security apparatus. The Office of the State Security Prosecutor yesterday completed its interrogation of 11 members of the extremist religious groups accused of distributing antigovernment leaflets outside Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah and Al-Shuhada' Mosque in Al-Suwayf, demonstrating outside Al-Hariqah Mosque in Al-Fayyum, and attacking Al-Mujahidin Mosque in Alexandria.

The Office of the State Security Prosecutor is expected to complete its interrogation of all the detainees on Sunday. The Attorney General's Office will then submit a report on the results of its investigations to the attorney general so that he may decide on the case in light of the results of the investigations.

Egyptian Journalists Interview Saddam Husayn
JN241512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stated that the deterioration in the current Arab situation is the result of the primitive behavior of some Arabs which is far from any civilized, pan-Arab, or fraternal concept. At a news conference with Egyptian journalists published by the Egyptian press today, the text of which was transmitted here, President Saddam Husayn said that these Arabs resort to their military strength to deal with and overpower their brothers. He stressed that this is a weakness from which the Arabs are suffering. He called for uniting Arab efforts through collective action to serve all Arabs. He warned against the consequences of diverting this collective Arab action to serve only one Arab country. He also warned against irascibility in Arab dealings.

In this respect, President Saddam Husayn referred to Libyan practices. He said: Libya has differed many times with Egypt and also sought unity with it many times. He stressed that hasty unions and differences constitute a negative state of affairs.

President Saddam Husayn added that the Arabs know how to use peace. They must use it with faith and with an enlightened mind, not blindly. They must also fight when they find that they have no other choice.

President Saddam Husayn also spoke about the temperamental behavior of the Arab ruler and its impact on politics. He said: The Arabs have experienced many such cases that negatively affect important decisions and cannot be found in other countries. He said: However, this can change if some efforts are made.

President Saddam Husayn explained that Iraq could have shot down the Syrian planes that recently violated Iraqi airspace. He said: However, we drew their attention to the gravity of this act on the assumption that the Syrian pilots had acted on their own and not in accordance with a political decision. He pointed out that Iraq had done this despite the fact that these Syrian practices occur every time there is an Iranian offensive on the front. He said that the Syrians do this to reduce the effectiveness of the Iraqi confrontation of the Iranian aggression.

He said that Arabs must be flexible in their dealings with each another as this will make them stronger.

President Saddam Husayn said: Every Arab must realize that in antagonizing an Arab country he antagonizes the entire Arab nation because every Arab country is part of this nation and the strength of that country is an additional strength to the Arab nation.

President Saddam Husayn said that differences of opinion among the Arabs, if kept at a reasonable level, are natural and the different political ideologies adopted by the Arab regimes do not prevent agreement on common objectives.

President Saddam Husayn added: Constitutionally, we are many peoples, but we are one people and one nation if viewed from the angle of pan-Arabism and its principled concepts. The president said that differences of opinion are healthy because it is through dialogue that the Arabs consolidate their points of agreement and become stronger.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is anxious for its relations with the Arab countries to be relations of interaction, cooperation, and brotherhood, seeking to serve the Arab nation through wise actions and behavior. He stressed that Iraq strives to establish bridges for joint action and for real and fraternal interaction.

President Saddam Husayn said that if the Arabs behave on the basis that they are correct and the others are mistaken then this would be dangerous behavior. He called for unity based on accord.

Regarding Iraq's relations with Egypt, President Saddam Husayn said that these relations are not governed by the circumstances of the ongoing war. Both countries meet on common ground. He urged Arabs to interact in order to achieve new factors of strength. Regarding the resumption of Iraqi-Egyptian relations, the president said that these relations are stronger than having embassies in the two countries. He said that relations between Egypt and Iraq are measured by the practical steps that serve the Arab nation. The president asserted Iraq's rejection of the policy of axes. He said that these relations are aimed at preventing harm to the Arab nation and working jointly in the interests of the Arab people as well as their economic and cultural prosperity.

President Saddam Husayn said that the recent visit to Iraq by Jordan's King Husayn and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak was not aimed at discussing or preparing specific plans, but at reinforcing and strengthening fraternal ties.

The president described Iraq's relations with the USSR and the United States as good. He said that Iraq is satisfied with its relationship with the USSR and with the Americans within the description he gave of relations with both countries. He pointed out that the U.S. stand on the war changed positively in the second half of 1982. The U.S. stand is now against the continuation of the war.

On Libyan and Syrian aid to Iran, the Iraqi president said that the aid had strengthened Iran and prolonged the war.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian relations, President Saddam Husayn asserted Iraq's encouragement of good relations between them and a fraternal alliance between Jordan and Palestine in the service of the Arab nation and the Palestine cause. He noted that Iraq does not interfere in relations between the Jordanians and Palestinians. Iraq only intervenes within the framework of fraternal advice, abandoning the method that creates storms which are known in Arab policies.

President Saddam Husayn discussed the situation in Iran, asserting that the situation is getting worse. He noted that enthusiasm for the continuation of the war has decreased and pointed out that Iranian leaders have realized that attainment of their ambitions in Iraq is merely a dream. The president said that more people in Iran are calling for peace. Thus, the regime is losing,

weakening, and getting isolated from the people until it ends soon.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves on Official Visit to SFRY

JN241523 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Belgrade this afternoon on an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit, Tariq 'Aziz will hold talks with Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, on bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, nonaligned affairs, and issues of mutual interest.

Reportage on Visit

For coverage of the visit of Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to the SFRY, including his talks with Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, see the Yugoslavia section of the 25 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,905

JN241647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,905 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The people's Armed Forces continue to deal crushing blows to the tyrannical Iranian rulers who insist on the trend of aggression and who reject peace out of their hatred for our people and out of fear of their resurgence.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our able Air Force planes dealt destructive blows to enemy remnants and military hardware in the northern sector of the battlefield. Carrying out 45 combat missions, the hero Air Force hawks inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on the rancorous enemy. Our valiant Air Froce hawks safely returned to base, under God's protection.

2. The valiant helicopter gunship knights raided enemy positions and remnants in the IV Army Corps sector and the northern sector. Carrying out 19 daring combat sorties, they hit several enemy troop concentrations, hideouts, and boats. The valiant helicopter gunship knights safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. An enemy force tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the IV Army Corps sector. Our valiant men confronted it with all types of weapons, killing or wounding several while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, two infantry shelters were destroyed and their occupants killed, and one hardware stockpile and one vehicle were set on fire.

4. Using artillery and all types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicular movement in the operations sector east of Basra, damaging one enemy tank and setting on fire one vehicle carrying personnel, whose occupants were either killed or wounded. Our forward units also destroyed one shelter, set one hardware stockpile on fire, and started fires on the enemy side.

5. Several formations of our forward units, using artillery, tank guns, and mortars, dealt effective blows to enemy positions and troop movements in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying one infantry position, whose occupants were killed, setting three hardware stockpiles on fire, destroying one enemy trailer [maqturah], and hitting two enemy troops.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and one hardware stockpile was set on fire in the operations sector east of Tigris.

7. The rancorous enemy shelled Al-Tib with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 July 1985

Iranian Claims Denied

JN241616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1604 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Iraq has strongly denied Iranian claims that it had occupied 100 square km of Iraqi territory in the southern sector of the battlefield. In a statement to INA today, a military source said that these claims, made on Tehran radio, are lies.

The source said that the area Iran claimed to have occupied contains floating hideouts [kama'in] and that the battle is still raging there which is normal in many positions along the battlefront. The source stressed that the Iraqi forces continue to destroy the Iranian forces in the area, killing scores of Iranian soldiers.

Attack on Northern Heights

JN250623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jul (INA) — Iraqi forces launched a crushing offensive against Heights 1936 on Iraq's northeastern borders at dawn today and managed to purge them and crush the forces stationed on them. The situation was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces in the new liberated positions.

In a statement to INA, a spokesman categorically denied Iranian claims that Iranian forces had reached the headquarters of the 117th Brigade and said that no Iranian force whatsoever had reached there. All that took place, he said, was skirmishes between the two sides on marshland, during which the Iranians sustained losses in men and equipment.

The spokesman stressed that the Iraqi forces are in full control of the marshes and the land surrounding them.

Statement on Attack

JN251115 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1034 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of the directives of the leader of victory, leader President Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, as an expression of our valiant Armed Forces' great ability and absolute control of the operational theaters, and in order to cut the tyrannical clique down to its true size and to expose its charlatanism and lies as well as its defeat under our valiant army's successive strikes, the northern region's forces, under the command of Staff Major General Diya al-Din Jamal, scored a new victory that will be added to the series of our splendid victories.

The valiant 33d Division forces, whose battle was directed by Staff Brigadier General Iyad Khalil Zaki, using the heroic 428th Brigade under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Abd al-Wahhab Abdallah Zaydan, the 1st Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Haydar Ali Salih, and the 3d Regiment under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Muhyi Yasin Jumah launched a resolute and crushing offensive at 0400 today against the remnants of tyranny and aggression in vantage point 1936 on our northeastern border. In a splendid battle, in which the men's high morale and efficient performance were manifested, the enemy forces were destroyed and massive losses in personnel were inflicted on them. These losses will be announced later after they have been counted. Moreover, a large quantity of weaponry and equipment was destroyed and other quantities of serviceable weaponry and equipment left behind by the enemy on the battlefied were also seized.

Throughout this morning, the enemy tried in vain to regain the positions from our forces. But all its attempts were completely crushed and the enemy sustained further losses, disappointment, and defeat. Thus, our brave men managed to purge this vital vantage point from the enemies' filth. The situation was finally settled in favor of our forces in their new liberated positions.

May God bless the men of the northern regions operational area — officers and soldiers. We thank God for his support. Proceed toward fresh victories that impose the voice of truth and the call of peace on theadvocates of falsehood and aggression.

[Dated] 25 July 1985

Protocol on Transport Signed With Jordan

JN241058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1028 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Jordan here today signed a protocol for mutual cooperation in the transport field.

The protocol, which was signed for Iraq by Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim and for Jordan by Transport Minister Farhi 'Ubayd, provides for strengthening the relations of mutual cooperation in the fields of air, sea, and land transportation and facilitating Iraqi goods transiting Jordanian territory and the movement of travelers between the two countries.

The two sides agreed that the competent Iraqi Airways and Royal Jordanian Airlines technicians, as well as the civilian aviation authorities in both countries, will carry out the necessary studies to expand the scopes of mutual cooperation.

Further Reportage on Assassination of Diplomat

Black September Claims Attack

NC241338 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Ankara, July 24 (AFP) — Jordanian Embassy First Secretary Ziyad al-Sati was shot dead by a lone gunman here today in an attack later claimed by an anonymous phone caller for the Islamic Jihad (holy war) group.

(But the attack was also claimed by Black September, the Palestinian terrorist group, in an anonymous phone call to a Western news agency in Amman.)

Today's anonymous phone caller here told a foreign news agency, five hours after the killing, that Mr Al-Sati was "a valet of the forces of imperialism."

Islamic Jihad would "pursue its actions against such people," the caller added. The agency official who took the call said the speaker seemed young, and spoke in perfect Turkish with no trace of an accent.

(In Amman, a man claiming to be speaking from Brussels said Mr al-Sati had been "sentenced to death" and described him as "a collaborator with Jordanian and Turkish security services."

(He also warned the Jordanian Government that "it will pay dearly" for its policies hostile to "national and revolutionary forces on Jordanian soil and elsewhere."

Iranian, Syrian Arrested

JN241807 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Turkish Government has condemned the criminal assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, first secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara. In a statement issued by Turkish Foreign Minister Halefoglu, the Turkish Government said that it received the report of the crime with pain and condemned it. The statement says that the government will exert every effort to apprehend and punish the assailants of the envoy of a friendly and brotherly country, who was a guest in Turkey. The statement adds that Turkey shares Jordan's sorrow over its dear deceased diplomat, asking God to have mercy on him.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received a condolence cable from the Turkish foreign minister expressing his greatest regrets and sorrow over the martyrdom of Ziyad al-Sati while he was carrying out his duty. He said that the Turkish nation, which has suffered from such terrorist acts, feels grief and anger over this criminal act and will spare no efforts to apprehend the killers and give them their deserved punsihment.

The Turkish minister asked the foreign minister to convey his and his government's condolences to the Jordanian Government and the family of the deceased diplomat.

REUTER quoted Turkish police sources as saying that a number of suspects were arrested for questioning and that Turkish ports and airports were put on alert. AFP said that among those arrested are an Iranian and Syrian.

Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Amman

JN242004 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A Japanese parliamentary delegation of the Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society arrived in Jordan this evening on a 5-day visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials. Head of the visiting delegation said they would visit the occupied West Bank to review the actual conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and the wrong done to them.

The visiting delegation praised His Majesty King Husayn's wise policy and asserted that the Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society would do all that in its power to bolster bilateral relations between the two countries.

The lower house speaker, First Deputy Mr Isma'il Hijazi, and the Japanese ambassador to Jordan were at the airport to greet the delegation.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Blames Syria for Ankara Shooting

JN250834 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "What Is Needed Is a Reply to the Planners and Perpetrators of the Crime"]

[Text] We have frequently said that terrorism in the Arab region has become an expression of the policies of some Arab countries. Hence it becomes politicized terrorism aimed at applying political pressure, in other words using crime to serve politics. Therefore, this type of terrorism reveals the extent of decline reached by some regimes whose politicians and organs do not hesitate to issue orders to assassinate innocent people in our diplomatic mssions or employees in our establishments abroad.

We all know that known terrorist groups have placed themselves at the service of the Syrian security organs in order to carry out assassinations, terrorism, and bombings against Arab diplomats and personalities with the aim of political blackmail, regardless of the innocent people that become victims of the whims of regimes that have professionally practiced crime, terrorism, and murder as a method of action in the Arab and international arenas.

Ziyad al-Sati's martyrdom at the hands of treachery and crime was not aimed at the martyr as much as it was aimed at our country and stand. The terrorist plot that Syria's organs are leading is aimed at Jordan through its sons and establishments. While we grieve the loss of one of our men and sons, we reassert out determination to resist terrorism and terrorists. We also reject the use of terrorism to serve suspect policies that work to strike and fragment the Arab arena with all possible means as well as to create additional reasons to destroy Arab relations, undermine elements of Arab solidarity, and paralyze all possibilities for resuming the march of Arab action.

Assassinating innocent people, practicing blackmail and crime through hijacking planes, attacking our offices and establishments abroad, smuggling agents of sabotage into our country, and harming us by all means assist the policy of the Damascus leaders who have set up special institutions for terrorism, murder, and all forms of blackmail.

The assassination of Ziyad al-Sati and the earlier assassination our other diplomats abroad call for pooling all efforts in order to fight terrorism and terrorists and to reveal the cheap plots concocted against our sons and institutions.

It is confirmed to our people daily that there is no compromise in confronting terrorism, and that confronting terrorism can only be done by fighting terrorists and planners of terrorism wherever they are. If we do not take the initiative and strike at terrorism in its dens, then we will remain an easy target for the terrorist plot exported by Damascus and its allies to the Arab world.

All members of the Jordanian family share in the grief felt by Ziyad al-Sati's family and kinfolk and demand that our sons' sacrifices and souls should not go in vain. The reply for every martyr who falls for his country's sake is to tighten the campaign against the roots and dens of terrorism and to fight terrorists wherever they are. Terrorism only understands one logic and deterrent: punishment is the reply to those who politicize and perpetrate crime.

Commentary on Amman's Stand Toward Peace Talks

JN221342 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1113 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] From the beginning we have been among those who have urged and promoted Arab solidarity. We still adhere and we will continue to adhere to Arab solidarity because it is a basic condition for the nation's triumphing in its fateful causes.

We announced the pillars of our Jordanian political stand on solving the Middle East conflict, which is based on a just political solution to the conflict through the following specific bases: first, an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the West Bank, Jerusalem, the Golan, and Gaza Strip; second, securing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and guaranteeing their legitimate national rights, which were recognized by many UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions during the lengthy years of occupation; third, adherence to principles of international law and international relations among nations regarding the inadmissibility of seizing territory by force, including the refusal to offer the aggressor gains at the expense of another's territory; and fourth, a call by the United Nations for an international peace conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which will also be attended by permanent UN Security Council member-states, foremost being the Soviet Union and the United States.

Based on this as well as on beliefs, convictions, and political analyses stemming from reason and logic, Jordan has announced and is still announcing its rejection of separate talks as a means to a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, because the result will be at the expense of the Arab side. Consequently, Jordan's stand against separate talks stems from its conviction that such a method will not lead to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace as was proved by steps previously taken to solve the conflict in the region.

On the basis of these clear pillars and declared principles, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was concluded and the Jordanian- Palestinian political move on Arab and international levels was made. Also stemming from this is our adherence to Arab solidarity and unity of an Arab stand to confront the challenges of this phase and to confront the phenomenon of Arab differences and their reflections on Arab action.

We frankly say that declared Arab stands must be in harmony with deeds and practices. This is because what the Syrian media are saying does not only contradict the stands of the Arab nation's countries but also goes beyond this to create a kind of dualism inside fraternal Syria itself. During his meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, the Syrian president announced that the most important guarantees for peace in the region are unity of Arab rank and an international conference attended by the parties concerned and other countries, foremost being the Soviet Union and the United States. This stand is contrary to what the Syrian media are announcing and practicing. In whose interest is Syria practicing this dualism? And in whose interest is this tampering with the Arab cause, at a time when there is an urgent need for a unified stand, rank, action, and objective?

AL-RA'Y: Columnist on Peres' Opposition to Delegation

JN211058 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Jul 85 pp 32, 29

[From the "Every Day" column by Tariq Masarwah: "They Are All the Same"]

[Text] In politics, things sometimes happen in reverse. For example, the dog usually wags its tail. However, what is happening now is that the tail is wagging the dog. If the point in question is for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold a dialogue with the Americans, and if the PLO is the party that will name the Palestinian members to this delegation, why should Shim'on Peres agree to or reject the names of the Palestinian members?

Washington wanted to convince the Arabs on several occasions that Shim'on Peres is different from Menahem Begin and Yitzhaq Shamir and that extremism is not a permanent feature of Israeli conduct. Before that, Washington succeeded in convincing Arab extremists that Israeli extremism stems from a feeling of insecurity. It also succeeded in convincing them that the U.S. arms and money are aimed at giving the Israelis a sense of security and consequently remove the state of extremism from political conduct and thrust them into negotiations and making the desired concessions.

It has been confirmed that Peres does not differ from Begin and Shamir except in his ability to conceal things with ambiguous

words. It has also been confirmed that the Israeli extremism does not stem from a sense of insecurity but from the Zionist, expansionist, and racist mentality and that the U.S. arms and money have only placed further capabilities and means at the disposal of the aggressive, expansionist, and racist Zionism.

Shamir does not believe that peace with Egypt is worth Tabah. This does not greatly differ from Peres' rejection of the Palestinian names submitted by the PLO to form a Jordanian- Palestinian delegation to hold a dialogue with Washington.

This also reduces Egypt's Arab, political, and human size to less than the size of hotel built on less than 1 km of land. This also decides for Washington which Palestinians should participate in the delegation that will hold a dialogue with Washington.

Our people continue to jump to conclusions, make decisions, and differ. In fact, the basic demand is a frank U.S. recognition of the rights of the Palestinians and the legitimacy of the Palestinian organziation. This is an important political step since we are dealing with politics. However, it should never mean more than this and we should not burden it with any more than this.

Birri on Dialogue Committee, U.S. 'Commitment'

NC241736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Minister Nabih Birri commented today on a statement that some newspapers have attributed to President al-Jumayyil about the issue of the Dialogue Committee. Birri said: It is not true that such a committee should be created by a cabinet decision. This was not the case before the Geneva or Lausanne conferences, or even before the indtroduction of the formula for national salvation.

Birri added: If some think that the cabinet represents all parties and therefore constitutes a dialogue committee, why don't they approach the other side with this opinion and see what happens?

Commenting on the release of 'Atlit prisoners, Birri said: Once more the U.S. Administration has failed to honor its international commitments, made privately this time. The prisoners were supposed to have been released at the same time, not set free piecemeal. It was not the deal to release some while others remain in detention, as is now the case.

Birri continued: The United States is not being asked now to fulfill its public commitments. These have already been violated by Israel. This time it simply must make good on its pledge to Syria, and implicitly to us, about the 'Atlit prisoners. We hope that governments, institutions, and even the U.S. people themselves will have something to say about this renewed violation of human and international rights and of sworn commitments.

Views Prisoner Release, Sidon

NC241455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The release of another group of 'Atlit detainees took place at 1400 today under the supervision of the International Red Cross. Four buses transporting 100 released detainees, 70 Lebanese and 30 Palestinians, crossed the Al-Bayyadah bridge and proceeded to the Al-Buss area of Tyre, where Amal leaders and crowds of people were waiting to welcome the freed prisoners.

Commenting on their release, Minister Nabih Birri said: Considering the detentions effected by Israel, particularly in the last 10 days, one tends to believe that it is releasing no one, in the true sence of the word. We congratulate the Lebanese national resistance for forcing Israel to release those detainees. However, Birri added, we call the attention of the world public and international organizations to the U.S. commitment and to the pledge made to Syria by the U.S. President that all of the 'Atlit prisoners would be set free following the release of the TWA hostages.

Commenting on yesterday's shelling of the harbor of Sidon, Minister Birri said: Sidon's pride is that it is the capital of the gateway to the south. This is not the first time that Sidon must confront Israel, and it will not be the last.

Birri, Junblatt Use 'Pretexts' To Avoid Meeting

NC241721 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Well-informed sources in West Beirut have revealed that efforts to bring Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt together have failed to date. The two ministers were due to meet today, but different pretexts for calling off holding the meeting were given.

Those close to Junblatt said that he was indisposed, preventing his meeting with Birri. However, sources close to Birri said that the subjects proposed for discussion at the meeting require adequate groundwork first.

These sources attach importance to the meeting between Birri and Junblatt because without it there will be no meeting of the 5-member committee that is entrusted with paving the way for a Lebanese dialogue.

The committee, established in Damascus following the recent Islamic meeting, comprises Prime Minister Karami, Chamber of Deputies Speaker al-Husayni, and Ministers Al-Huss, Junblatt, and Birri.

Committee Adopts Airport Security Measures

NC241305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Coordination Committee met at 1000 today under the chairmanship of 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture. The members of the committee discussed the security situation in light of reports submitted by the Internal Security Forces and made the appropriate decisions. The participants also reviewed the results of the campaign to take down posters and remove slogans. The committee called on the public to help the Boy Scouts in this operation by removing all posters and slogans outside their homes and shops.

The committee then studied the security situation at Beirut Airport against the backdrop of the committee's directives and the participation of a Syrian observer. The following decisions, which will take effect immediately, were made:

1. All security permits issued in the past are revoked.

2. Only authorized porters may work at the airport.

3. Drivers of unlicensed vehicles may not carry passengers, and all violators will be handed over to the security forces. Legal action will be taken against them.

4. Vendors of newspapers, magazines, chewing gum, and other articles are banned from the airport.

5. Gunmen are also banned from the airport. No one may carry a weapon, registered or not, into the airport compound through the main gates or any other entrance. Registered weapons should be surrendered at the gates. Soldiers and officers on duty are exempt from this measure.

6. Passengers should not be accompanied by any member of the airport security force or by airline personnel except when the latter are acting in an official capacity.

7. All members of the airport security force should be aware of the fact that they should not carry weapons while in civilian clothes, unless their job requires this.

Further Report
NC241723 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text]A meeting was held today at Beirut's airport security office chaired by Acting Security Chief Colonel Mahmud Fawwaz. The officials discussed airport conditions and how to make sure that the enforcement of the security arrangements will last.

Strict enforcement of the security arrangements began today. All cars and people were meticulously searched more than once, beginning at the Cocodi checkpoint until they reached the airport's main building. This was in addition to the search that the passengers go through inside the airport.

Stricter arrangements have been applied at the airport's parking lots, particularly the parking lot assigned to diplomats and members of parliament. Barriers of concrete poles, similar to those used earlier by the Marines, have been set up in these parking lots to prevent unlicensed cars from entering the diplomats' parking lot.

Skaf Returns to Beirut After Talks in Damascus

NC250522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting minister of the interior, returned to Beirut last night after a short visit to Syria. While in Damascus, he met with senior Syrian officials, including the vice president. Skaf and the vice president discussed the current situation in Lebanon, and placed special emphasis on conditions in Beirut.

After his session with the vice president, Minister Skaf lauded Syria's effective role and its ability to help Lebanon escape from the spiral of violence and fighting. He stressed that dialogue is the only road open to Lebanon's parties if our national legitimacy is to be maintained and our constitutional and legal institutions preserved.

Druze Group Declares 'War' on Junblatt's Policy

NC250629 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Two Israeli armored personnel carriers and three jeeps penetrated the (Aminat al-Kufayr) axis yesterday. This was the first time this had been done since Israel's withdrawal. Observers linked this Israeli action to the entry of Syrian forces into the village of 'Ayha. That followed fighting between Arslani Druze and Druze loyal to Junblatt. The situation in 'Ayha remains tense.

A Druze group calling itself the Wadi al-Taym organization released a statement yesterday on the incidents in 'Ayha. It declared war, in all its forms, on both Junblatt's policy and his henchmen. It called for a revival of the Christian-Arslani alliance. The organization described Junblatt and his fiendish party as Lebanon's number one enemy.

Israeli Planes Overfly South; Boats Fire on Sidon

NC241205 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the south at a low altitude at 1310 today, drawing anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile, Israeli gunboats remain just off the coast of Sidon, and their crews are directing small arms fire at the city.

Junblatt Gunmen Shell Army in Suq al-Gharb

NC241710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
615 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb came under shelling at 1905 tonight from positions held by Junblatt's gunmen in 'Aytat and the Al-Shuwayfat hills. It was also reported that a T-54 tank in Tallat al-Mudabbir shelled the Army positions.

Mountain Areas Shelled; Israeli Gunboats Active

NC250510 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] During the night, Dahr al-Wahsh in 'Alayh came under heavy and medium machinegun fire. It was also the target of rockets fired from Army positions in the Al-'Azm Building, which is located in Al-Kahhalah. At the same time, Hill 888 came under a good deal of sniper fire from Suq al-Gharb. A large number of vehicles and individuals were spotted near 'Ayn al-Sayyidah.

In the south, the Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus combat lines were noticeably tense following attacks by Antoine Lahd's militiamen on positions held by the nationalist forces.

At the same time, Israeli gunboats have continued to attack and direct sniper fire at the city of Sidon.

Amal Gunmen Leave Positions in Al-Rumaylah

NC251030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Amal gunmen have evacuated their positions on the coastal road in Al-Rumaylah. This was done in accordance with the Damascus decisions, which call for the withdrawal of all Amal members from the area between Al-Rumaylah and the city of Sidon.

Imam of 'Ayn al-Hulwah Kidnapped 23 July
NC250805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Security sources in the south have told the Voice of Lebanon that Shaykh Ibrahim Ghunaym, the imam of 'Ayn al-Hulwah, was kidnapped from his home at midnight on Tuesday.

The sources added that six gunmen from the Amal movement attacked the home of Shaykh Ghunaym and took him to an unknown location. After the attack, some pro-Shaykh Ghunaym Palestinians put up posters in the streets of Sidon and 'Ayn al-Hulwah condemning the assult.

Damascus Radio Notes Jordanian Diplomat Shot

JN241227 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A Jordanian diplomat died in Ankara today when an unidentified man fired several shots at him.

Palestinian-Lebanese Meeting Held in Damascus

Khaddam Hosts Meeting

JN241220 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held this morning at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office with Khaddam in attendance. The meeting included representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], the Sidon political council, the Amal movement, and the Lebanese National Democratic Front.

The PNSF was represented by Khalid al-Fahum, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Ahmad Jibril, 'Isam al-Qadi, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Dr Samir Ghawshah, Talal Naji, Abu 'Ali Mustafa, and Abu Mahir al-Yamani. The Amal movement was represented at this meeting by Mahmud Faqih and Mahmud Abu Hamdan. The Lebanese National Democratic Front was represented by In'am Ra'd, 'Umar Harb, Fayyad Husayn, 'Ali al-'Abd, and Muhammad Muhamidiyah. The Sidon political council was represented by Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Dr Usamah Sa'd, Shaykh Salah al-Din Arqadan, Dr Nabil Ra'i, Qasim Salih, Ghassan 'Abduh, and Hasan Shams al-Din.

Lebanon Discussed

JN241354 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] In Damascus, a joint meeting was held this morning in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office with Khaddam in attendance. The meeting included representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front, the Sidon political council, the Amal movement, and the Lebanese National Democratic Front.

Various aspects of the situation in Lebanon were discussed in light of the general situation in the region. The participants also discussed Lebanon's national tasks now and in the future and the need to unify Arab efforts to confront the moves of imperialism and Zionism and the trends of defeatism and capitulation. The conferees discussed strengthening security in Lebanon and bolstering cooperation between the Lebanese national forces and the PNSF.

Statement Issued

JN250518 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Two meetings were held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office yesterday. They were attended by representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front, the Sidon political council, the Amal movement, and the Lebanese National Democratic Front [LNDF]. The PNSF was represented by Khald al-Fahum, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Ahmad Jibril, 'Isam al-Qadi, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Dr Samir Ghawsaha, Talal Naji, Abu 'Ali Mustafa, and Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani]. The Amal movement was represented by Mahmud Faqih and Mahmud Abu Hamdan. The LNDF was represented by In'am Ra'd, Umar Harb, Fayyad Husayn, 'Ali al-'Abd, and Muhammad Muhammadiyah. The Sidon political council was represented by Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Dr Usamah Sa'd, Shaykh Salah al-Din Arwadan, Dr Nabil Ra'i, Qasim Salih, Ghassan 'Abduh, and Hasan Shams al-Din.

A final statement issued following these two meetings said that the conferees discussed the political and security situation in Sidon and the Sidon area. Agreement was reached on a number of measures that will improve the political and security situation of the Lebanese and Palestinian national forces represented by the PNSF for the sake of confronting all hostile plots and schemes aimed at exploding the security situation in the Sidon area and undermining the steadfast heroic national stand of the Sidon people and the liberated area and weakening their steadfastness and militant role in supporting the Palestine question and resisting the Zionist occupation.

The statement added that the Camp David and Amman agreement parties are the ones who benefit from the sedition. They are the ones who stand behind this cowardly plot with the aim of diverting attention from their capitulatory scheme to liquidate the Palestinian Arab people's national cause, strike at the Lebanese national plan, and distract Syria, the Lebanese national forces, and the PNSF from playing their militant national and pan-Arab role.

In their statement the conferees emphasize their determination to bolster the unity of their political stand and to work jointly to foil this plot and these schemes in a manner that would enhance the militant alliance among these forces in the service of our Arab nation's national and pan-Arab cause.

Beirut Radio on Statement

NC250600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Statement issued by representatives of the Sidon political council, the Lebanese National Democratic Front, the Amal movement, and the Palestine National Salvation Front following a meeting in Damascus on 24 July — read by announcer]

[Text] In a responsible national and patriotic spirit, Sidon's national political council and representatives of the Lebanese National Democratic Front, the Amal movement, and the Palestine National Salvation Front met in Damascus. Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was also present. The conferees discussed the political and security situation in and around Sidon. Agreement was reached on a number of measures to improve the political and security position of Lebanon's nationalist forces and of the Palestinian nationalists represented by the PNSF. The second purpose of these steps is to confront all hostile plots and plans to upset the security situation in Sidon, jeopardize

the steadfast and heroic national stand adopted by the residents of Sidon and the liberated areas, and weaken their support for the Palestinian cause and their will to resist the Zionist occupation.

The conferees declared that the parties to the Camp David Accord, as well as Amman, 'Arafat, and their appendages, are the sole beneficiaries of sedition. They are the ones standing behind this cowardly conspiracy in an attempt to divert attention from their capitulationist plan. They seek to liquidate both our national cause and that of the Palestinian people, undermine Lebanon's national plan and draw Syria, as well as Lebanon's nationalist forces and the PNSF, away from their national and patriotic fighting role. The conferees reaffirmed their determination to further unify their political position and strengthen their joint action to foil this plot and these plans. They will do so in a way that consolidates the militant alliance among them and serves the national and patriotic cause of our Arab nation.

Ba'th, Mongolian Parties Hold Frist Round of Talks

JN241531 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 24 Jul (SANA) — The first round of talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Central Committee member Comrade Muhammad Zaydan and a Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] delegation led by MPRP Central Committee member Comrade (Gotofin Chingel) was held here this morning.

During these talks, issues of common interest were discussed. The talks centered on the tense situation in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The talks also dealt with the current relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and ways to bolster them in the interest of the two countries and the Arab and Mongolian peoples and their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

Comrade Zaydan talked about the continuous plots being hatched by imperialism and Zionism in the Arab region, the last one being the agreement between the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat. He affirmed the determination of the Ba'th Party and its revolution to foil all these plots under the leadership of Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

For his part, Comrade (Chingel) expressed his condemnation of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plots against the Arab nation, affirming his country's adherence to the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and respect for the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to establish their own independent state on their national soil.

Comrade (Chingel) also expressed the MPRP's and Mongolia's appreciation for Syria's effective role in foiling the imperialist and reactionary plots in the Arab region.

Peres Views Joint Delegation, USSR Relations

Jordan Seen as 'Sincere'

TA241043 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpt] Yesterday Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that he believes the Jordanians are sincere in their feeling that time is running out and that this is the year of opportunity to achieve a political settlement. Thus, for their own reasons, they want to further the negotiations with Israel.

Peres said there is progress in the Jordanian position, which, for the first time, is not presenting preconditions, but regards holding political negotiations as a goal per se. The Jordanians are basing themselves on the Reagan plan, which calls for a discussion on autonomy first, with the fate of the territories being decided afterward. "This is a very significant change in the Jordanian position," he said.

Talks Should Cover Terrorism

TA241121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister believes Jordan is willing to enter negotiations without preconditions. He emphasized that negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should center not only on mutual recognition, but on putting an end to terrorism as well. Israel is against a preliminary meeting of the United States with the delegation because this is an attempt to obtain U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Mr Peres was replying to motions to the agenda in the Knesset presented by Knesset Members Tzaban and Meridor regarding his meetings with Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri. The prime minister said Israel will not examine the biographies of the Palestinian representatives, but rather their current positions. Peres said Israel will negotiate with Palestinian representatives, but not with murderers.

No Trade of Golan for USSR Jews

TA250651 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Arye Rubinstein]

[Excerpts] Israel should not give up part of the Golan Heights in a deal with the USSR for the release of Soviet Jews, Prime Minister Peres said yesterday.

Peres was replying to a question by Ge'ula Kohen (Tehiya) seeking confirmation of a recent item in *HA'ARETZ* reporting that he had once proposed such an exchange. The report said the number of Jews he had mentioned was 165,000 and hinted that he had made the proposal as minister of defence in 1976. Peres denied having made the suggestion while serving as prime minister, but did not specifically deny that he proposed the deal while defence minister. "I don't know what forum and what occasion *HA'ARETZ* is referring to," he said. "In any case," he said, "I don't think we should make such proposals."

Foreign Minister Shamir, replying to a motion for the agenda on the same subject by 'Uzi Landau (Likud-Herut), said that despite the absence of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, there is contact from time to time between their representatives, including the foreign ministers.

Israeli representatives have told the Soviets they cannot expect to have any influence over the political process in the Middle East as long as they maintain their hostile attitude towards Israel, he said.

Israeli envoys also have stressed that the Jewish people will never give up the fight for the recognition of the right of Soviet Jews to maintain their identity or to emigrate to Israel, he added.

Shamir Comments on Joint Delegation, USSR Ties

PLO Not Interested in Peace

TA241713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Addressing the Knesset today, the foreign minister said that Jordan must choose between peace with Israel and closer ties with the PLO. This was Yitzhaq Shamir's reply to two motions to the Knesset agenda. Shamir criticized the invitation of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to visit the United States. Here is a report by our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz:

[Begin recording][Zissowitz] Anyone with a keen ear could today easily discern the differences between Shamir and Peres by listening to their separate addresses to the Knesset plenum on the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Peres welcomed Jordan, saying: Husayn wants to reach an agreement with us, but is afraid of the negotiations. Shamir did not give Jordan such credit:

[Shamir] If Jordan opposes direct negotiations and avoids them — as we have seen these days — this is the best sign that it has other objectives in mind.

[Zissowitz] On the PLO, there are no differences of opinion between Peres and Shamir, and both of them said today: The PLO is not truly interested in peace with Israel, and its participation in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is intended to bring about U.S. recognition of that organization. Shamir added: The PLO has forfeited its hold over Lebanon and currently needs a territorial base to carry out terrorist acts.

[Shamir] That is why it is currently trying to employ political means to obtain a base inside Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza in order to continue to wage the war of terrorism against Israel with greater success.

[Zissowitz] We explained to the United States, Shamir said, that we object to its rewarding terrorism by holding a meeting with the PLO.

Even the very topical issue of contacts with the Soviet Union featured in the foreign minister's speech. Shamir said: Contacts are being held with the Soviets from time to time, and they are beneficial because in them we explain the anomaly in the absence of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. [End recording]

Moscow; Helsinki Accords

TA250645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that Moscow should not be allowed to make a mockery of the Helsinki accords on human rights. It a letter to 14 foreign ministers due to attend a conference marking the 10th anniversary of the accords, Shamir has asked that countries signing them should see that the Soviet Union keeps the agreement and allows Jews to emigrate. He asked that the ministers meeting in Helsinki from 30 July discuss the issue with Soviet delegates, so that they will permit those who want to leave, to go to Israel.

Rabin Wants Broader Authority for Fighting Terrorism

TA241007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin hopes that in next Sunday's session, the Cabinet will discuss extending the measures the defense establishment is empowered to use in its fight against terrorism, and that it will empower the defense establishment to again use measures which were forbidden 6 years ago. Rabin said present circumstances necessitate more effective tools to enable more effective action. Rabin was answering a parliamentary question put forward by Likud Knesset Member 'Uzi Landau. However, Rabin refused to provide any details about the measures referred to.

Abu Rahmah Comments on Joint Delegation, Peace

TA241621 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Report on interview with attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, proposed representative in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck and Gil Ronen in Gaza; date not given — passages within quotation marks recorded in English]

[Text] [Beck] Even before he arrives at his Gaza office early in the morning, Fayiz Abu Rahmah's quarters are bustling with people waiting for him. He told us: Although I am very much involved in public activity, I have not yet grown accustomed to the great interest shown in me or the big commotion made ever since my selection as a participant in the joint delegation was first reported. Abu Rahmah will depart for Amman next week for a private visit, and only then will he possibly hear initial details on his mission. So far, no contacts have been made with him on the matter. How does he view the delegation's mission?

[Abu Rahmah] "I suppose that the main issue must be to wait for the mechanism of peace, how to make peace, through which means, which avenue — there are so many avenues... "[fading into superimposed Hebrew translation by Beck]

[Beck] The main topic for talks with Murphy will be the mechanism of peace. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement talks about an international conference, while Israel and the United States favor direct talks and reject the Palestinian representation. I sincerely hope, Abu Rahmah said, that all the limitations around this will be lifted, since every party has the right to freely select its representatives.

Abu Rahmah has already conferred with Murphy twice during the U.S. envoy's latest visits to Israel. Murphy, according to Abu Rahmah, is a pleasant man who does not talk a lot, but is a good listener, so that it is difficult to tell what is going on in his mind.

[Abu Rahmah] "However, it's a very delicate mission. It needs... [changes thought] A very special mission, it needs..." [fading into superimposed Hebrew translation by Beck]

[Beck] This is a very delicate mission. A special atmosphere is necessary, and if all the parties involved cooperate, it will constitute a substantial move toward real achievements.

[Abu Rahmah] "I want to say to the Americans and to the Israelis that you have to, if you want peace, you have to accept the Palestinian representation."

[Beck] I want to tell the Americans and the Israelis that if they want peace, they must accept the Palestinian representation as it is — namely, the PLO — since the Palestinian people have no way of electing their representatives in any democratic process to speak of. The Palestinians are the main element in the conflict, and so cannot be overlooked. We are here, and you are here, and no one will be able to throw the other out, so that there is no alternative but to live together in peace.

As for the mechanism of peace, all the parties involved should convene in an international conference which will put pressure on all the the groups. Abu Rahmah believes that without U.S. and international pressure, we will never achieve peace. The Israelis must understand that making profits and gains is not everything. Moshe Dayan said once that Sharm al-Shaykh was more important than peace, but then he changed his mind. Serious and courageous behavior combined with vision could put an end to the Palestinian tragedy.

[Abu Rahmah] "Any stronger party in any initiative is the Israeli Government. And the Israeli Government hasn't made any brave step towards solving the..." [fading into superimposed Hebrew translation by Beck]

[Beck] The strong party in any initiative is the Israeli Government, which has not done anything in this regard. Israel must give the Palestinians some guarantee about its seriousness and sincerity, and give them a slice of the pie. This is Israel's obligation to help us, since who can understand suffering better than the Jews? I believe, Abu Rahmah said, that you have great

men of vision, and if we march together bravely, we will meet halfway.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, with whom I had met several times, most recently briefly last night, is a true statesman, but the circumstances of Israeli politics do not allow him, at the moment, to take these steps.

Finally, Attorney Abu Rahmah wished to transmit a personal message to the Israelis:

[Abu Rahmah] "Peace is very precious, and whatever price is paid for peace is nothing."

USSR Foreign Ministry Notes Conditions for Ties

LD250239 Jerusalem International Service in English 0001 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry has again declared Moscow's intention to consider renewing diplomatic relations with Israel on condition that the Israeli Government withdraw from the territories and recognize the rights of the Palestinians.

In a radio broadcast monitored by Kol Israel's Mikhail Gurdus, the spokesman reiterated the Soviet accusation that Israel is creating instability in the Middle East. This is the second such broadcast from the Soviet Union this week.

Possible E. European Move To Restore Ties Noted

TA250936 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Jul 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] The possibility of an initiative which would lead one or more East European country to restore its diplomatic relations with Israel is currently under "consideration." So far, however, Moscow has not given the final "green light" for this move.

An East European diplomatic source told the *DAVAR* correspondent that the two countries who are candidates to be the first to renew relations between the communist bloc and Israel are Hungary and Poland.

The source said Poland would be willing to take this step within the framework of an arrangement which would guarantee the opening of credit sources. Therefore, if the initiative for restoring relations is exclusively a political step, apparently Hungary is the prime candidate.

Cabinet Decision on Dismissals, Wages Announced

TA241532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to dismiss 6 percent of the public service sector, but will do this only after obtaining the consent of the workers and in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, rather than by virtue of emergency regulations. The Cabinet has also decided to compensate the public service employees for the price increases by paying them a 14-percent increment in the next paycheck. The list of employees due to be dismissed that are included in the first 3 percent will be presented to the Cabinet tomorrow afternoon, and the second list will be submitted to the Cabinet for its next session this Sunday [28 July]. Any additional dismissals will be done within the framework of efficiency measures, that is by getting rid of whole units.

Another resolution was also adopted today: On instruction from the finance minister, the fringe benefits for car maintenance, clothing, and per diem for civil servants will not be updated this month according to the cost-of-living index increase.

At this stage, the Histadrut will not launch protest measures. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that Histadrut Secretary General Yisr'el Qeysar noted nonetheless that the Histadrut opposes the Cabinet's decision to lay off 6 percent of the public service sector workers, and instead is proposing to improve the service and make it more efficient. It also suggests offering some workers attractive benefits if they retire early, as well implementing a shortened workweek coupled with proportionately decreased wages. Qeysar expressed appreciation to the government for its decision to grant the workers 14-percent compensation for the price increases.

Clarification on Textile Exports to U.S. Demanded

TA240549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Israel is holding up the ratification of the free-trade zone agreement with the United States. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that Israel wants U.S. clarifications to the effect that the free-trade zone agreement takes precedence over all other agreements. Israel raised this demand after the United States announced that according to an international agreement currently in force, it will restrict the export of bed sheets from Israel to the United States to prevent the danger of harming U.S. linen manufacturers. Under pressure of U.S. textile manufacturers, draft legislation is being consolidated in Congress on limiting textile imports to the United States, including Israeli textile exports.

Egypt's Basyuni Discusses Tabah Issue, Relations

TA191347 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (LESHABAT supplement) in Hebrew 19 Jul 85 pp 13, 18

[Interview with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni by Smadar Peri — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: There seems to be a lull in contacts between Cairo and Jerusalem. The delegation of ministry directors general which recently returned from Cairo is once again waiting.

Answer: Immediately after the national unity government was established, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced that he was determined to work toward improving relations with Egypt. We felt that Mr Peres' declarations were sincere and that is why

a dialogue opened. Messages were exchanged between Cairo and Jerusalem, ministers visited, and the Israeli delegation of directors general left for Cairo. The result of the talks was that both sides agreed to put all the problems in one "basket" and solve all of them. The directors returned from Cairo and briefed the Cabinet, and from what I read in the press their report was positive or, in other words, that Egypt wants to improve relations.

Question: If that is the case, then why has the process stopped?

Answer: Egypt demands that the Israeli Government agree to submit the dispute over Tabah to arbitration. We believe this is the key to improving relations and to expanding the peace process.

Question: Is Tabah the key?

Answer: Tabah symbolizes sovereignty over an area, and the question of sovereignty is very important to Egypt. There is also another question: How can we persuade King Husayn to join the process at a time when Egypt has not solved its own problems with Israel? How can we promote and expand the process when we have not yet completed the previous stage?

Question: If Israel announced that it agrees to arbitration, what would be the next stage?

Answer: As soon as a decision in principle is reached, the letter of arbitration would have to be prepared. Both sides would have to stipulate the areas and missions the international arbitrator would have to check and carry out. This is a brief process, just a matter of 2 or 3 days. Immediately afterward, there would be a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, and the Egyptian ambassador would be returning to Israel.

Question: In the next few weeks we will be busy dealing with a new subject, that of the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the peace talks. Some people in Israel have already begun checking their biographies and have expressed their opinions, which are mostly opposed.

Answer: What matters is that those candidates were selected by the PLO. The names are not as important as the principle. These are people with moderate views who have been entrusted with the mission of expressing the desires of the Palestinians and of finding a just and fair solution to their problem.

Question: It emerges from the current scenario that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will initially leave for Washington and then also go to Cairo. It seems that at this stage Israel will find itself out of the picture.

Answer: Can anybody conceive of any solution that excludes Israel? It would be a gross mistake to think that there may be a solution that excludes one of the sides. In the first stage there will be a dialogue and opinions will be exchanged, but there will be no negotiations; each side will be asked to express its views. The talks, with the participation of all the pertinent sides, will only evolve in the second stage.

Question: We were pleased to note the climate of goodwill in Cairo designed to warm up the "cold peace" and that the Egyptian press has refrained from attacking Israel. However, here comes *AL-SHA'B* with a story that an Israeli scientific institution in Cairo is a branch of the Mosad and that its workers engage in espionage.

Answer: Now that there is a climate of democracy and there is freedom of expression in Egypt, I suggest that you look at the majority rather than at a minority. The opposition in Cairo does not only attack Israel but also our own government. This is the price of democracy.

Question: The Israeli reader feels that progress toward a "warm peace" between us cannot be made as long as both sides do not budge from their positions.

Answer: Well, I am optimistic. I believe that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is determined and is making efforts to solve the disputed problems. There is a great deal of goodwill in Egypt. I also believe that together we will ultimately succeed in improving relations and advance toward the second stage, that of a comprehensive peace in the region.

Negotiations Under Way With OPEC Country To Buy Oil

TA221546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Israel is currently negotiating the purchase of oil from one of the OPEC countries, and this may lead to the lifting of this organization's oil boycott on Israel. This was disclosed by the energy and infrastructure minister in a speech in the Knesset about his ministry's activities. He said that due to the decrease in world oil prices and due to changes in the oil system in Israel, the country will save more than $250 million per year. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that Minister Shahal also disclosed that an arrangement is emerging in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on this issue whereby Israel will pay for the oil in goods and services.

Margalit Examines Relations With Soviet Union

TA211446 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 85 p 7

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "Precautions in Contacts With the Soviets"]

[Text] The Paris meeting between the ambassadors of Israel and the Soviet Union was not necessarily a dramatic breakthrough in bilateral relations. Its contents, as they were leaked to Shim'on Schiffer of the Voice of Israel, do not necessarily herald any good news. Not even a renewal of diplomatic relations. Nevertheless, it was more than just a political contact. It contained a hint of a new beginning, a tone not common in the Soviet lexicon: The Soviet Union is aware of a link between immigration to Israel, without an interim stop, of Jews and negotiations over the future of the Golan Heights, with the understanding that that territory cannot return to the full sovereignty of Damascus; it is no longer ignoring the difficulty in bridging the gap between Palestinian aspirations and Israeli security needs.

It is true that Moscow rushed to issue a denial. It hurried to calm down the Arabs' fears with an announcement that no change had occurred in its position. Nevertheless, nobody can compete with the Israelis when it comes to ears able to pick up the soothing formulas of foreign ministries throughout the world. Before any painful change takes places in the U.S. position, Jerusalem is told that there has not been any move in Washington. Now Damascus may also have to get used to such disappointing surprises. This is especially true because on Saturday morning, despite the embarassing leak, journalist Viktor Louis reported that spokesmen for the Soviet regime had said that contacts with Israel would continue.

From Jerusalem's viewpoint, the timing chosen by the Soviets for speaking with it was of particular interest. The summer of 1985 is being characterized by a peak in Israeli-U.S. cooperation. One of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' reasons for initiating political activity with the Egyptians and Palestinians is that the current U.S. Administration is the most accomodating one Israel has ever known, and Israel cannot hope for one more friendly. At a time when Israel is participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative and permitting the Voice of America to broadcast to the inhabitants of the Soviet Union from its soil, when it is exposed to Western publications that point to the considerable scope of its nuclear power, just at this point a striking Soviet interest in speaking with Jerusalem is revealed. Cooperation with the United States is not, then, an obstacle in relations with Moscow, perhaps the contrary. This is because the Russians believe that Israel has considerable influence over U.S. policy.

This should encourage cooperation with the United States and the opening of a channel for Israeli-U.S. dialogue to clarify the contacts with the Soviets, too. It is reasonable to assume that Washington must have known about the conversation in Paris even before it was leaked to the Voice of Israel, and this indicates several targets that Israel is entitled to set itself toward a continuation of the dialogue: First, the Soviets are interested in silencing the Jewish propaganda machine prior to the summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Since the possibility of renewing emigration from the Soviet Union is also being examined against the background of ideas for certain Israeli concessions (not full ones) on the Golan Heights; since the originators of this idea are not only Russians; and since this cannot be implemented rapidly, Jerusalem must insist on receiving a significant advance payment of immigrants from the Soviet Union even before the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. The very fact that it will not completely reject the difficult, cruel idea of Jews in return for territory, but will be good enough to consider it cautiously, justifies such a demand for immigration now. In any event, it would be a mistake on the part of the Jewish world to guarantee "industrial peace" toward the superpower summit without seeing with its own eyes an opening of the gates, with a direct air route from the Soviet Union to Israel.

Second, Israel can moderate its opposition to holding an international conference with Soviet participation. Generally speaking, it had no pretext of principle for opposing this, other than the practical reason that it would not lead to any genuine results in any case. However, it would be a mistake for Israel to go too far in agreeing to an international conference if the price is the erosion of the political process the United States has already started for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Soviet Union wants to sabotage this delicate and complicated process. It is working in the service of Syria and the Palestinian rejectionist front. In fact, foiling the chance of a political settlement with Jordan and the Palestinians because this is being done under U.S. aegis is not worth the price of an accelerated normalization of relations with Moscow. Its justification — and even its being given preference — depends on the fact that Soviet participation will not sabotage the dialogue and the affair of the 1973 Geneva conference will not be repeated, when Gromyko made no contribution to furthering peace and most of the work on the two war fronts fell to Henry Kissinger. The outstanding shortcoming of an international conference is not Soviet participation, but the decreased chance of achieving a settlement on Israel's eastern border

Despite all Jerusalem's reservations, there is an interest in not just speaking with the Soviets, but also in having an understanding and agreements with them. Jerusalem also has an interest in the contacts being maintained on levels other than the diplomatic level where they have been conducted in the past. It is impossible to know whether the person who leaked the information about the Paris meeting was aware of the significance of the publicity, the echoes resounding from one end of the world to the other, or whether he gave the information knowing just what he was doing, and perhaps even with bad intentions. It is also true, of course, that such delicate contacts cannot be conducted forever under the observant eyes of the media. Nevertheless, post factum, the publication of the information about the meeting was wise. Israel has no reason to let the Soviets whisper into its ears what they do not want Damascus to know. The Kremlin cannot hope that Israel will allow it to enjoy the best of all worlds. If the Soviet Union, with the aid of such precautions, is prepared to speak with Israel, Jerusalem has no reason to reject it, even if such a step could reopen a tightly sewn stitch closed in Israeli public opinion regarding the future of the entire Golan Heights area.

AL-FAJR Analyzes U.S.-Jordan-Palestinian Talks

JN231101 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
21 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Dialogue With the United States"]

[Text] Two sides oppose the PLO's dialogue with the United States. The first side, which is Israel, has based its firm strategy on complete U.S. partiality to, and in fact complete identity with, this strategy. This has been the case with all Israeli governments. Therefore, any attempt to affect this U.S. support would greatly jeopardize this strategy with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question in particular.

The second side are certain Arab regimes headed by Syria. The Syrian regime has also based its strategy on nullifying Palestinian legitimacy represented by the PLO. Since dialogue with the United States, which is one of the two world superpowers, would mean a step further toward entrenching this Palestinian legitimacy on the international level, The Syrian regime is now trying hard to distort and categorically reject this dialogue even before it has taken place.

On the Palestinian level, we do not expect a single Palestinian group that abides by the Palestinian national principles to oppose this dialogue; this is especially true now that matters have been clarified by the PLO General Command statement affirming that we are talking about a dialogue, not negotiations, with the U.S. Administration through a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation without any preconditions or connection with Israel. Furthermore, the Palestinian side in the delegation will be officially chosen and accredited by the PLO leadership and Executive Committee chairman in particular.

The PLO has so far remained silent. It has not confirmed or denied the "list of names" which is sometimes increased and sometimes decreased by this or that newspaper. The PLO has maintained this silence out of strong desire to confirm a basic reality; namely, that the names are just a "procedural matter" as the PLO's official statement said. If Israel has announced its outright rejection of all the names in the Palestinian side and the whole idea of U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, the Syrian regime has also announced the same rejection.

Libreville Radio Interviews OAU's Oumarou
AB231645 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 23 Jul 85

["Exclusive" interview with Ide Oumarou, OAU secretary general, by David Makosso and John-Joseph Mbourou, special correspondents of Radio Africa No 1, in Addis Ababa; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Oumarou] I feel very proud in the wake of the decision by the OAU heads of state to elect me as our organization's secretary general. But I believed that through my person, it is Niger and its president that have been honored.

[Mbourou] During your mandate, what will be your priority actions as the OAU secretary general?

[Oumarou] As you know, I have just arrived. I therefore deem it advisable to acquaint myself first with the institution before designing any plan of action. The OAU has been in operation since 1963. The organization has its own practices and traditions. The various secretaries have brought various experiences to it. The situation I am inheriting is the sum of all these experiences. In addition to that, and in light of the latest developments, new situations have been created of late. I will therefore endeavor to familiarize myself very well with the machinery of our secretariat. I will meet the personnel, acquaint myself with the structures governing the operation of the organization, and assess the difficulties facing the organization and the reason these difficulties have not been overcome up till now.

Once I have listed these difficulties and have assessed them in light of my own experience, I will then determine the priorities and with the cooperation of everyone I will seek the appropriate solutions to set the OAU back on the course decided upon at this summit, with the view to rehabilitating our continent in the economic field. You are aware that during this summit, we made extremely important decisions, because Africa is now realizing that its salvation lies in the resolution of its economic problems. For a long time, we have thought that the undertaking of prestigious projects was the distinctive signs of development. Now that we know better, we must start from scratch. We must first of all begin by feeding the people before aspiring to rise to any other field such as the field of industry where most of the time we produce goods that are more expensive than those imported. Therefore, I think as far as priorities are concerned, we must first of all be able to diagnose the disease before proposing the treatment.

[Mbourou] Mr Secretary General, in your opinion, what are the causes of the difficulties facing Africa today?

[Oumarou] I think Africa's difficulties cannot be said to have started recently. I said a few moments ago that there was an incorrect assessment of African problems. For a long time, we were made to believe that the key to development was industrialization.

Now, we are beginning to get to the root causes of our problems; that is, there cannot be any development when the people are not well fed, well housed, and even well clothed. There cannot be any development when, for example, we are forced to beg the international community for a few tons of millet, rice, or sorghum to feed our people when we have very fertile lands that only need to be developed. And it is precisely this development that was neglected. All this has shown us that Africa must count on its own efforts and that the top priority is, first of all, the search for food self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency in food production in Africa does not mean that African countries should be inward looking. We have regions that produce sufficiently enough while other regions lack food; we must organize communication among our states and have our resources supplement one another, so that the surplus of one compensates the scarcity of others. So long as we have not achieved this, there is no doubt that we will remain at the mercy of the international community for a long time.

[Makasso] To solve all these problems, in my opinion, must we also be able to solve the problem of the external debt of Africa, which is causing a lot of concern today?

[Oumarou] As you know, the problem of external debt exists simply because we do not have the necessary resources to make the desired investments. And if we do not have the necessary resources to make the investments we want, it is because we have not applied the necessary means to exploit the resources of our continent. We have a lot of resources in abundance that we have neglected because I think we Africans sometimes are lazy to process our raw materials ourselves. I do not know whether it is due to colonization, but we have become only consumers; we no longer know how to create. We have cotton and we know how to turn it into thread and other things but we have abandoned our traditional production for what is imported from outside. And as long as we do not put our people, our craftsmen, to work, to create, we will continue to import. And the more we import, the more we are forced to sell our raw materials cheaply to get needed currency to satisfy some needs. By selling our raw materials cheaply, there will come a time when we need these very raw materials, and we will discover they have been depleted. The two things can be summed up as follows: Resources are always insufficient for the money we need; for example, there are some investments we have already realized that need money to be maintained, hence our indebtedness. We often say money makes money; but debt also makes debt. And unfortunately, it is in this vicious cycle that we find ourselves. There are some people who have become aware of this situation but they are already too deeply in debt. And the more we want to take measures to remedy this situation, the more we notice that the realities of the international economy go against us, and we are forced to endure it. Our raw materials become cheaper and cheaper while industrial goods become more and more expensive. And it is this vicious cycle from which we must try to get out.

[Mbourou] How do we go about it, in your opinion?

[Oumarou] There are a lot of ways to go about this. Of course, I cannot cite them all here. What is important is to know that Africa is an indebted continent. We must pay these debts, and I think this is the least we can do. We have already taken the necessary steps to solve the problem. I believe that the development of our national resources is already a way of reducing our debts. We must also limit the importation of consumer goods that Africa can produce itself, because we often take loans to buy

things that we can easily find in our countries. We often get loans to pay, for example, experts and the salaries of expatriates who come to work in our countries, whereas we have our nationals who have been trained in the same schools as those experts we bring. I think this is one of the things we must stop doing. Africa must learn to live its own realities; it must limit its prestigious expenditure in order to invest more and more in productive activities. Africa must also avoid setting up industries that turn out goods that sell at higher prices than those imported, as I have already said.

We have a lot of potentials and we only have to develop them. We must only resort to loans for those investments that themselves produce other investments or goods that enable us to do away with some imported goods.

[Makasso] Mr Ide Oumarou, let us touch on the political aspect a bit. You are coming to the OAU General Secretariat at a time when the situation remains explosive in southern Africa, where apartheid persists in South Africa and Namibia has not yet attained independence. What will be your action in these two areas?

[Oumarou] The southern African problem is a topical issue. I have simply noticed that for some time now there is a tendency of wanting to take from Africa the initiative of finding solutions for the settlement of the Namibia problem and even in the search for solutions to the apartheid problem in South Africa. I think it is really a pity, because if there is a continent that must be at the forefront of the struggle against the problems in southern Africa, then it is Africa. And Africa started well. If the OAU has 51 member states today, it is because since the creation of the OAU, when there were only about 30 member states, the 30 member states waged the war in all the international conferences to increase pressure on the countries that still had colonies in order to bring these countries to free these colonies. This is how about 20 countries achieved independence after the creation of the OAU. Now we are left with the Namibian question. Consultations, exchange of views, and proposals of solutions are being drafted here and there and we are forced to observe that the OAU is being increasingly pushed aside, simply because the OAU has lost a bit of its credibility because political problems have somewhat jammed its momentum. I think it is urgent that the OAU again take things in hand and try to reconquer its right to participate in negotiations that must result in the settlement of problems like apartheid and the Namibian problem. Concerning the apartheid problem, the OAU set up a fund to assist liberation movements that, unfortunately, does not receive contributions the way it should. I think it is the OAU — and consequently the OAU member states — that has the moral duty to release the contributions that are due so as to help these movements increase their capacity to struggle against the racists of South Africa. In this connection, there is no doubt whatever that [words indistinct] I say once again, that one of my intentions is to strive to establish contacts with the various circles that are also truly searching for a solution to the problems of Namibia and apartheid in South Africa so that the OAU be placed back into the channel for the search for solutions to these two problems. I especially have in mind the United Nations which unfortunately is suffering a plight similar to the OAU since the Resolution 435 is there. But (?courageous) negotiations have taken place and it is not always thecase that the UN secretary general is aware of what happens during the various meetings that are convened here and there to discuss Namibia's independence or review the problem of racial segregation in South Africa. Once again, I have the intention to try and bring the OAU back into negotiations for finding solutions in Namibia and in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

[Mbourou] What do you say about the economic sanctions against Pretoria, for instance?

[Oumarou] I say that OAU is in favor of economic sanctions against Pretoria, for the good reason that we have taken resolutions requesting precisely economic sanctions against South Africa, notably concerning its persistence in ignoring the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

[Mbourou] Is the OAU in a position to unequivocally condemn the current U.S. policy as it stands — a slow-paced policy meant to bring South Africa to change? In other words, what action can the OAU undertake with the United States to bring South Africa to disengage itself and to find solutions both in Namibia and within South Africa itself?

[Oumarou] I think that in the search for solutions to the Namibian problem and the South African apartheid problem, it is in the interest of the OAU to avoid confrontation either with the United States or with any other country. The OAU has its convictions: Namibia must be independent and apartheid must disappear. The OAU has taken a certain number of resolutions and has requested its people to help it to achieve these two goals. The United States does not belong to the OAU, the United States has its own view of these two problems and it has its way of examining these problems and finding solutions to them. I think that — this is my viewpoint — the best method is to establish dialogue between the United States and the OAU to clear up the misunderstandings so that the United States and the OAU clearly understand one another's language so that together we reach an understanding since we agree on the basics: The United States is telling us that Namibia must be independent on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435; the OAU is saying the same thing. Only the methods of approach differ. I think that it is proper to start a dialogue between the two sides so that the misunderstandings may be removed and together we can reach a platform that will enable the two sides — the OAU and the United States — to adopt a common line of conduct to bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

[Mbourou] Mr Ide Oumarou, we have the problems of Chad and Western Sahara left.

[Oumarou] For Chad, the problem is both simple and complex. All that we have said at the OAU is that the Chadian problem must once again find a solution on the basis of exchange of views and reconciliation among Chadians. President Sassou-Nguesso of Congo has been given the mandate to try to organize a roundtable conference bringing together the various factions in order to reach a national reconciliation, and — why not — perhaps the formation of a national union government. Unfortunately, things are not as simple as that. You know that the factions abroad do not recognize legitimacy of the Ndjamena-

based authority, and you know that the Ndjamena government says: I am the legitimate government, the others are but factions making up the opposition to the authority, a government power that incidentally the OAU also recognizes implicitly. The OAU absolutely recognizes the Ndjamena authority because Ndjamena representatives attend all the OAU meetings. Therefore, I think that in this matter it can be said that the OAU is no longer a credible organization to create the favorable conditions for ensuring the necessary spirit of tolerance for such a roundtable conference to take place for the exchange of views so that finally one day the misunderstandings among the people and personal rancors can be dissipated, since the Chadian problem is entrenched in divisions among the Chadian brothers themselves who created this situation among themselves. The Libyan presence in Chad is only the outcome of this division. The day the Chadians themselves find the need or rather the necessity for a national reconciliation, there is no doubt that whatever external power seeks to perpetrate its presence in Chad, it can no longer have any excuse to maintain its presence in Chad.

[Mbourou] And what about Western Sahara?

[Oumarou] Concerning Western Sahara, as you know, when the SDAR was admitted into the OAU, Morocco left and went to fortify its position in the field. Dialogue thus became rather difficult, because the SDAR expresses its viewpoint at the OAUwhile Morocco is absent. There is perhaps the solution of passing through middlemen — people who through their good offices can help resolve the problem in accordance with the wishes of the international community; that is, the problem of Western Sahara should be settled on the basis of the principles of the OAU and UN Charters: the right of people to self-determination and therefore, the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara to determine the Saharan people's wishes. The OAU adopted Resolution 104 which was quite explicit. Unfortunately, it was not implemented because Morocco did not want to engage in direct negotiations as envisaged by Resolution 104. The problem remains unsolved; efforts are continuing. If the OAU cannot intervene directly, I think the OAU at least has the moral duty to seek a solution so that the entire African Continent can be satisfied.

[Mbourou] In your capacity as OAU secretary general, are you today ready to go to Morocco and tell the king to organize a referendum as the OAU demands, within the framework of finding solution to the Western Sahara conflict?

[Oumarou] I am the secretary general of the OAU but I act on instructions. The day I have the mandate to go to Morocco to meet the king, I will do so willingly because I know that it is in the interest of Africa.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Visiting Cuban Foreign Minister

LD241938 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] At the Presidency the head of state has given two audiences. First of all, President Chadli received Mr Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Algeria, this morning. The talks were attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs.

The head of state then received Mr Ahmed Benfreha, the minister of public works, who is to fly to Peru, where he will represent Algeria at the investiture ceremony of Dr Alan Garcia Perez as the new president of the Republic of Peru.

But to come back to Mr Malmierca. The Cuban foreign minister was cochairman this morning, with his Algerian counterpart, of Algerian-Cuban talks — a meeting which permitted both sides to review international questions and to examine the forthcoming nonaligned countries ministerial meeting, planned for next September in Luanda.

LIBYA

AL-Qadhdhafi Praises Al-Nasir on Egypt National Day

LD241038 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Leader of Revolution Hails Eternal July Revolution" — JANA headline]

[Text] Benghazi, Dulqidah 7, July 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution hailed last night July 23rd revolution and eternal hero Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of this glorious revolution.

He referred in his meeting with affiliates of revolutionary preparation camps in Al-Jabal al-Alakhdar and Banghazi yesterday to the saying of the late leader Jamal "Abd al-Nasir in Al-Faluja that "the liberation of Palestine begins from Cairo."

He confirmed that Cairo in which the flags of pride, dignity and challenges were hoisted, (?today) it is an oppressed city shadowed with the flags of the Zionist gang's usurpation of the land of Palestine. He added saying, "the liberation of Palestine today must begin by liberation of Cairo from [words indistinct] of the enemies and ties of submission and surrender with the Zionist enemy which entered Egypt without resistance recording defeat to the Arab and submission to the people of Egypt and malicious joy to 'Abd al-Nasir. [As received]

Rally Marks Al-Nasir Revolution Anniversary

LD241102 Tripoli JANA in English 0923 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidah 7, July 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A rally was held last night at the Producers Hall in Tripoli to mark the 33rd anniversary of the glorious July 23rd revolution broke off [as received] by eternal leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. Secretary of Arab People's Congress delivered speech at the beginning of the celebration in which he hailed the Egyptian Arab people and progressive forces which are still carrying the principles of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He pointed out, "this celebration to mark this anniversary has an indication of the fact that the Arab nation is a [words indistinct] and loyal to its active forces which face the enemies (?and) the nationalist offering is continuing along the path of freedom and confrontation of Zionism, imperialism and Arab reactionism".

He also praised the leading nationalist role played by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir for unity of the Arab nation and liberation of the occupied territories and burning nationalist awareness inside the Arab nation.

He confirmed that the tyrant agent regime in the oppressed Egyptian capital has surrendered to the Zionists and American imperialists and sold out all Egypt to the enemy. Several other speeches were delivered praising the brave role had been played by July 23rd revolution under the leadership of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir for unification of the Arab nation and confronting the Zionist enemy and American imperialism. The speakers also (?confirmed that) the liberation of Palestine and occupied Arab territories could only be achieved by armed struggle and unification of the Arab nation and this what 'Abd al-Nasir had called for.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards Minister Arrives

LD242335 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, the minister of the Revolutionary Guard in the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Tripoli this evening together with the accompanying delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the framework of the relations of fraternity and joint cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

Iraqi Kurdistan Party Hails Jamahiriyah Support

LD241518 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Dulqidah, 24 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Central Committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq has hailed the stands of the Jamahiriya towards the Kurdish cause and material and moral support given to all liberation movements in the world.

The committee said in a cable sent to the leader of the revolution that this support strengthens Arab-Kurdish brotherhood and fateful alliance in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionism for liberation and progress.

It confirmed also total support to the rights of the Palestinian people and condemned the conspiratorial designs of Amman-Baghdad-Cairo axes.

MOROCCO

Arab League Secretary General Continues Visit

Received by King Hassan

LD242121 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] At the Royal Palace in Sukhayrat this afternoon His Majesty King Hassan II received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in the presence of Crown Prince Sayyidi Muhammad. The Arab League secretary general arrived in Morocco this morning from Tunis.

This audience took place in the presence of the envoys His Majesty King Hassan II dispatched to kings and presidents of the Arab states in connection with the extraordinary Arab summit conference; namely, Ahmed Osman, Chamber of Representatives speaker; Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information; Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda, the king's advisers; Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education; and ('Abd al-Hadi Boutalib).

The audience was also attended by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, the Minister of the Interior Driss Basri, and the King's adviser, Muhammad Awwad.

At the conclusion of this audience, Klibi made a statement in which he said: I had the honor today of being received by the King. I submitted the results of the consultations I had with His Majesty King Fahd, President Hafiz al-Asad, the amir of Kuwait, and also responsible officials in the Republic of Algeria. We [not further identified] consulted with regard to organizing the conference scheduled to be held in Casablanca, and have agreed on the need to continue these consultations in order to complete the necessary and comprehensive information to insure that such a meeting convenes with total success.

Summit Reportedly Postponed

LD250944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 25 Jul (KUNA) — It has been learned here that the emergency Arab summit has been postponed indefinitely. KUNA's correspondent in Rabat has learned that the decision to postpone the emergency Arab summit, called for by Morocco, followed consultations held yesterday between King of Morocco Hassan II,the secretary general of the Arab League, and the envoys of the Moroccan king to Arab capitals. An official statement is expected to be issued here today by the Foreign Ministry concerning the postponement of the summit as a result of the existence of acute Arab difference about it.

Agree To Seek Ordinary Summit

GF251147 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 25 Jul (WAKH) — Well-informed Moroccan sources today told the WAKH correspondent in Rabat that following the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, an agreement was reached to hold consultations and contacts on holding an ordinary Arab summit in Saudi Arabia instead of an extraordinary Arab summit.

Chedli Klibi said he agreed with the Moroccan king on the need to continue consultations to obtain the necessary information to ensure success for this historical meeting.

Moroccan sources have told the WAKH correspondent in Rabat that Morocco will issue a statement within the next 2 days on the postponement of the extraordinary summit.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Confers With Daf'allah on South

JN241516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — In a statement to the press after his meeting today with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that this meeting, which comes within the framework of consultations on the country's issues, dealt with current preparations for the conference on the south and the constitution of the transitional period.

In another development, Dr al-Jazuli expressed his readiness to hold news conferences every now and then in order to acquaint the people, through the media, with the government's activities. His excellency noted the importance of the media, which represents the leading force in highlighting the activities of government and nongovernment organs.

His excellency urged the local newspapers to be accurate and careful with the news they publish. In his statement to the press, his excellency said that the transitional government is working with team spirit. If a member of the one party retreats [takhallafa] this does not at all mean that the movement of the party has become paralyzed. He pointed out that the present transitional government is working in a democratic atmosphere in which everybody agrees to work for the country's higher interests in a spirit of cooperation, understanding, and harmony.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Equatoria Delegation

JN231933 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a memorandum from the Equatoria Region Trade Unions Alliance. This came during a meeting today with (Carlo Iliya), chairman of the alliance; 'Isa 'Abd al-Rahman, secretary of the alliance; Rimi Olier, finance commissioner of the region; and Augustine Oliver, head of the university graduates in the region. The memorandum calls for keeping the region in its present status during the transitional period.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, the chairman of the alliance said that Siwar al-Dhahab praised the Equatoria alli-

ance's awareness and its lifting of the strike announced in the Region. His excellency urged citizens in the region to embrace the spirit of fraternity and cordiality in order to solve their problems through peaceful means. He also expressed satisfaction with the security situation in the region.

Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawifq Khalil, Military Council member and chief of staff, attended the meeting.

Daf'allah Denies Conditions Imposed on 'Abd al-Majid

EA241907 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has denied that anybody imposed, as a condition on the finance minister, the appointment of a specific person to the post of governor of the Bank of Sudan or that the Council of Ministers had objected to the policy of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund — rather deliberations and discussions are being carried out about the way in which that policy is being implemented.

His excellency stressed that the National Alliance did not discuss any matter concerning the finance minister or his policies, or impose a specific opinion. This was said during an interview with the chairman of the Council of Ministers given to *AL-SAHAFAH* newspaper about the resignation of Mr 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and national economy.

Daf'allah Discusses Strikes, John Garang

JN241047 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stressed that strikes are not the only means to express differences of viewpoints.

In a statement to SUNA, the prime minister said that using strikes as a weapon will only lead to the destruction of the national economy and disruption in the country. He added that this will hamper the progress of the revolution. The prime minister affirmed that strikes will produce negative results if they are not controlled although it is a legitimate weapon in a democracy and a recognized means in democratic regimes.

Regarding the stand toward Colonel John Garang if he refuses to participate in the conference on the south, the prime minister said: I believe that any nation's destiny will not be mortgaged to a person or a group forever. The nation should move to achieve progress and democracy.

Cultural Ministry Official Receives Libyan Envoy

EA241908 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Mr Faysal Mahmud, under secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Information, in his office this morning met Mr [name indistinct], head of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau to Sudan.

A discussion took place at the meeting on aspects of cooperation in the cultural and information fields between Sudan and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the framework of the implementation program which was signed between the two countries during the visit of Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the September revolution, to Sudan.

Radio SPLA on Motives for 'Abd al-Majid's Resignation

EA241614 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has learned from its special correspondent that the resignation of the Sudanese Finance Minister, 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, had come in the wake of the peaceful procession of bank officials demanding that he give up his job. According to the correspondent, the banks officials had protested the finance minister's policies which they believe are the same fiscal policies of the defunct May system which depended on exploitative institutions such as the World Bank. It is to be recalled that Radio Omdurman in an earlier broadcast following the minister's resignation had attributed the cause to differences between the prime minister, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, and 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, besides the discrepancies in the financial policies being charted and pursued by the Council of Ministers on one hand and also the ruling Military Council on the other.

In a statement to Radio SPLA on the developments the official SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] spokesman said that the shaky government of the generals came into existence with acute inherent contradictions that will inevitably lead to its collapse. The spokesman further added that the state of affairs in the country indicate the complete lack of government, a fact the SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has correctly asserted in his historic statement to the Sudanese nation on the 26th and 27th of May 1985.

SPLA Radio Views 'Deteriorating' Political Conditions

EA242043 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Honorable listeners: Today we present to you our commentary on the deteriorating political conditions in Sudan, for there are differences and schisms and chaos in the government organs in the country which is indicative of the nonexistence of an effective government. The title of our commentary is: "Did We Not Say There Is No Government in Khartoum?" And that permament peace in the country cannot be achieved without opening channels of contact between the free and patriotic officers, NCO's, and soldiers in the Sudanese Army and SPLA forces as was said by the commander in chief of the SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, in his historic address on 22 March, this year. It is presented to you by Comrade Jor Maker Bany.

[Bany] Did we not say there is no government in Khartoum? Anyone following the events and happenings in these last 2 days, in Sudan, will know and will be convinced that there is no

government in Sudan. There are problems, conflicts, and collisions in the ruling Military Council and differences, schisms, and resignations in the Council of Ministers. And in the Military Council itself you find a team led by Siwar al-Dhahab and another team led by his defense minister, 'Uthman 'Abdallah. And it is not known how the match will end — in favor of which team. Naturally, the trade unions and we in the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and SPLA and the political parties stand watching the match being played without a referee and without rules because the Military Council does not (?operate) a law nor will it respect the charter that is supposed to govern the course of the match. It is supposed the law will regulate work during the transitional period.

As we said, there is Siwar al-Dhahab and his team and foreign forces standing behind him, and there is 'Uthman 'Abdallah on the other side and his team and other foreign forces standing behind him.

This conflict has become very clear by the appointment of Lieutenant General Tawfiq Khalil as Army chief of staff. When 'Uthman 'Abdallah was appointed defense minister, he held the rank of brigadier. How astonishing! (?Is such a thing) known in military circles? And this is something we do not know in Sudan, that the Army chief of staff becomes other than the defense minister and by virtue of his post becomes the commander in chief of the Army. [Sentence as heard] But in this instance the rank of Tawfiq Khalil is not only higher than that of the defense minister but his rank in the Military Council itself is also higher than that of the defense minister, 'Uthman 'Abdallah. Because of this strange situation, sources close to the Sudanese authorities affirm that the meaning of this measure is the dismissal of the defense minister, 'Uthman 'Abdallah, from the Army. His expulsion from the government is likely in the next 2 days or he will be compelled to tender his resignation on the pretext of illness or deteriorating health condition, as he is basically isolated from the Army through the army chief of staff. And this is all because they are afraid that 'Uthman 'Abdallah may stage a coup d'etat.

At the same time, the government of generals and the Council of Ministers do not honor the provisions of the charter. When employees of banks staged their peaceful procession and demanded the dismissal of the finance minister, 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, because he was pursuing the very same financial policy as Numayri, you find the Council of Ministers not accepting the resignation of this minister. That is to say it has no respect for (?the people) that forced Numayri to flee and brought this government to power.

We have also heard about a crisis of southern ministers and regional governments in the south.

The president of the High Executive Council for the South and Transitional Military Council member, James Loro, complains that Peter Serillo in Juba does not respect him [words indistinct]. And Juba people are not aware of the regional government in Juba. That is to say this is a situation of complete chaos.

Because of this Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and SPLM's Executive Committee chairman, is right when he says there is no government in Khartoum.

Hence, officers, NCO's, and soldiers staying in Mongalla [word indistinct]. What is your sin? Stay in your camp in Mongalla and do not try to come out. This will bring a calamity. We in the SPLA, in accordance with the instructions of our High Command, will not attack you in Mongalla if you do not try to come out from Mongalla. We are lying in wait and are prepared along the road from Mongalla to Jummayzah and Bor. If you try to come out on the Jummayzah and Bor road, the calamity will come here. We are prepared and are capable of completely annihilating any mobile targets. And you know this well. (Recently some of) the generals told you [word indistinct] the Bor road by force. Do you know what happened? And we do not (?want) a thing like this to be repeated to you because you are our brothers and we will not be pleased if you die in this way. What reason is there for you to die and leave your children in hardship and as orphans?

[Word indistinct] Siwar al-Dhahab and 'Uthman 'Abdallah are fighting [word indistinct] in Khartoum. 'Uthman 'Abdallah is making himself sick in Khartoum. [Word indistinct] don't yourselves become sick in Mongalla. [Words indistinct] they deceive you and tell you the SPLA people possess (?10-round-magazine) guns and they have no ammunition. This is nonsense. You are well aware of the weapons we have. We equipped ourselves well from early on and we brought sufficient ammunition 2 months ago when we became aware that the council of generals was preparing to attack us in July according to their plan number 5. They named this operation: "(?Hatchet) Command." We know the minute details of plan number 5 and this "(?Hatchet) Command" operation.

We also know that the Military Council was going to carry out a second operation if they succeeded in the first operation — namely, "(?Hatchet) Command." Paratroopers were supposed to carry out this second operation and they called it "Nuhud-Shambat." Naturally, it is known that the paratroopers' barracks are in Shambat, beside the bridge. Because of this they called this operation "Nuhud-Shambat." Its purpose, according to their estimate, was to defeat what remained of the SPLA forces from the first operation. But, regrettably, the Military Council people know well what happened to their forces which came to implement the operation. Despite (?the secrecy) of plan number 5, we know the minute details of the generals' plan. And we are always prepared in advance to confront their plan. Because of this their destiny will always be failure.

Hence officers, NCO's, and soldiers, do not just stay inside your camp. But also make contacts with the SPLA forces that are in the area. You have with you there Maj Arok Thuon Arok. contact him. Discuss with him Sudan's future. Leave the talk of these people of Siwar al-Dhahab, free NCO's and soldiers and patriots in the Sudanese Army, particularly those who are in Mongalla area, we repeat to you the appeal so that you open direct channels of contact with the SPLA forces in the area.

This talk [kalam] was also stressed by Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and SPLM's Executive Committee chairman for the sake of permanent peace. He repeated this talk in the address of 22 March and also in the address of 9 April after the downfall of Numayri and also in his address of 26 and 27 of last May.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Mubarak on Egypt's National Day

EA241853 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander In chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, has congratulated the people and government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the 33d anniversary of their National Day. In a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Comrade Mengistu extended warm felicitations to the government and the brotherly people of the Republic of Egypt on behalf of the government and people of revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Mengistu said, I am pleased to note that relations between our two countries are developing to our mutual benefit and it is my conviction that the years ahead will witness the reinforcement of our joint efforts for the improvement and strengthening of our bilateral relations. Comrade Mengistu expressed best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the brotherly people of the Republic of Egypt and for the personal well being of President Mubarak.

Eritrean Rebels Report Mid-July Battle Successes

EA231156 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] May Lam: The heroic forces of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front have attacked and destroyed an enemy force attempting to advance toward the liberated zones through May Lam.

Our heroic fighters successfully repulsed and routed the enemy force attempting to penetrate our positions in May Lam on 20 July, killing 60, wounding 90 and capturing 5 enemy soldiers together with 29 assorted weapons. In its attempts to seize the area between 15 and 19 July, the enemy was thwarted, losing 250 soldiers killed and 200 captured, together with 65 assorted weapons.

Eritrean Radio Reports EPLF Battle Claims

EA200944 (Clanestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Summary] In an engagement between Dergue forces and the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] from 15 to 18 July on the outskirts of Molliccia, (Alekezia) and (Maila), the EPLF killed 250 Ethiopian soldiers, wounded 300,and captured 3. Also captured were 65 assorted weapons. The Ethiopian soldiers were moving from Areza.

In another engagement on 15 July in the Mogolo area on the Akordet-Barentu road and another one on the next day, the EPLF killed 93 Ethiopian soldiers, wounded 166, and captured 1. Also captured were 32 light weapons.

KENYA

Government Issues Statement on South Africa

EA241902 Nairobi KNA in English 1628 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi 24th Jul KNA — The following is the full text of statement by the Government of Kenya on the current situation in South Africa issued today by President Daniel Arap Moi at State House:

The Government of the Republic of Kenya has been deeply grieved by the recent declaration of the state of emergency by the Government of South Africa on the Black towns in that country.

The escalated political riots and social violence obtaining in South Africa for the last couple of years are clear manifestation to the entire world of the complete failure of the apartheid policies pursued by the government of South Africa in total defiance of world opinion and pressure.

The current intensity and dimension of these political uprising and demonstrations by black people of South Africa, including school children, are clear warning to the Pretoria regime that no amount of force and brutality are now capable containing the Africans demands for democracy, equality and justice in their own country.

It is in light of these realities that the Kenya Government vehemently condemns the declaration of state of emergency in the black towns of South Africa by the Pretoria regime in a futile attempt to silence the black people of South Africa from their legitimate demands for emancipation from tyranical and (?oppression).

It is abundantly clear that the imposition of emergency will not solve the chronic problem in South Africa. There can never be political peace in that country until the pretoria regime introduces and upholds social justice, respect.

The Government of Kenya therefore believes that the lasting solution of the problem in South Africa is the total dismantlement of apartheid system and immediate introduction of popular democracy throughout the country.

We therefore call upon the Government of South Africa to release immediately and unconditionally all political detainees, including Nelson Mandela, and to commence without delay discussions with the true African leaders of South Africa with a view to adopting a democratic constitution for the future government of South Africa.

Nothing short of this can ever prevent the imminent social violence and catastrophy in that country.

TANZANIA

Foreign Minister Pledges Continuity of Policy

EA242114 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa reiterated today that Tanzania will continue to adhere to and promote the policy of socialism and self-reliance and maintain friendly and cordial realtions with all countries in the world. Proposing his ministry's budget estimates for the 1985-86 financial year in parliament, Ndugu Mkapa said Tanzania will continue to promote the policy of nonalignment and other issues intended to promote international peace and security.

Ndugu Mkapa also called on diplomats and representatives accredited to Tanzania not to have any misgivings over the retirement of president Nyerere Later this year, adding that the retirement will not affect the friendship and cooperation existing between Tanzania and their particular countries.

On the liberation of southern Africa, Ndugu Mkapa said Tanzania will continue to support efforts by South African nationalists and that the nationalists themselves will not give up hope despite the various [word indistinct] perpetrated against them.

CAMEROON

Cambodia's Khieu Samphan Arrives on Visit

AB242050 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] We have a distinguished visitor in our country. Khieu Samphan, the Cambodian vice president [as heard] is on a friendly 4-day visit to our country since this morning. He is accompanied by an important delegation. He has four important appointments tomorrow: An audience with Andre Ngongang Ouamdji, state minister and keeper of the seals, acting as head of state, and courtesy visits to be paid on (Mahamah Kabasale), minister delegate to the minister of foreign affairs, (Emah Basile), the government's delegate to the Yaounde urban community. Then, he will visit the City Hall.

CHAD

Commentary on Brazzaville Reconciliation Meeting

AB232212 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Left alone, we would have ignored the confusion by the Chadian opponents, but then the international media have waded into the issue and our duty to inform the people makes it imperative for us not to remain indifferent. What is the matter? The French news agency — quoted by Radio France International — has been reporting about a meeting in the Congolese capital of the various factions claiming to be the Chadian opposition. We will not comment on the difficulties encountered by these various factions to reach an agreement. Neither will we comment on the process that gathered them in Brazzaville since 9 July because we do not have enough facts at our disposal. But we cannot refrain from noting that the meeting was not a step aimed at preparing the ground for a final solution for peace in Chad, as some people believe it. It was rather a meeting between opponents and, quote, government, unquote, as the Congolese Government sees it, which is eager to find a good solution to the Chadian tragedy. Therefore, there is a need to clarify the situation.

Many of the delegations that were present in Brazzaville saw the trick and said no to the meeting right away. Whom did they say no to, you may wonder? Of course to Goukouni because a number of responsible Chadians have understood Libya's macabre game and have decided to reconsider their stand in favor of national reconciliation in Chad, which President El Hadj Hissein Habre has been advocating. Goukouni was fast losing ground and much disturbed by the steps being taken for some months now to enable Chadians to come together again, so Al-Qadhdhafi has found a role for his puppet to play. Thus, clad in the tunic of a puppet GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] leader, Goukouni went to Brazzaville mainly to reactivate a GUNT which exists only in the imagination of Al-Qadhdhafi. For what purpose? The media have never renounced their desire to destroy Chad as an independent and sovereign nation. It is therefore normal that they operate through Chadians such as Goukouni.

Goukouni was to set up the mercenary activities and this would enable Al-Qadhdhafi to finally conquer Chad. Instead of dissociating themselves from this antinational policy which had turned them into the very destroyers of their country, into unscrupulous agents in the pay of evil, these unwaving supporters of Al-Qadhdhafi are trying — because of the latter's dirty dollars — to confuse those Chadians who have come to realize the game Libya is playing but are still hesitating to rejoin the great Chadian family. What lesson can we learn from this masquerade? For all Chadians of good will and who want a true national reconciliation it is not a surprise because the Libyans have always tried to gather some elements in order to perpetrate their aggression against Chad. Moreover, a good number of our compatriots have recognized that the Libyans cannot do anything against Chad if they do not have the complicity of Chadians themselves. Unfortunately, some of cour compatriots still play their game today. As for us, we are skeptical about the outcome of such a meeting because we know already that it is an operation mounted by Tripoli and its lackeys. Tripoli's aim is clear. Chadians will not tolerate that Al-Qadhdhafi use the forum placed at their disposal to seek a solution to work against the search for peace in Chad. Once again, the facts have confirmed that without frank and direct discussions between the Chadian Government and Libya, any approach is doomed to fail. We are talking from experience because we know and we have seen enough of the Libyan methods.

CONGO

Joint Commission With Zaire to Meet in Brazzaville

AB242111 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1831 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Jul (AZAP) — Deliberations of the ninth session of the great Zairian-Congolese Joint Commission will take place from 25 through 29 July, it was learned on Wednesday at the Division of African and Middle East Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The same source pointed out that the Zairian delegation to this session will be led by Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and it will leave Kinshasa for the Congolese capital on Thursday afternoon.

Last June experts from the two countries held specialized technical and ministerial meetings to prepare this session. The eighth session, which was held in Kinshasa in June 1984, led to the signing of an agreement setting up an international automobile insurance card and a joint protocol setting up the joint special commission on justice. That meeting also drew up a program of activities for 1985-1986 within the framework of the cultural cooperation agreement between the two countries.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Envoy to Deliver Mbasogo Message to Cameroon

AB232057 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Summary from poor reception] Julio Ndonlamo Ngue, minister and permanent secretary at the presidency of the republic, left Malabo this morning for the Republic of Cameroon where he will deliver a personal message from the head of state, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, to his Cameroonian counterpart and brother, President Paul Biya. "Although the contents of the message were not disclosed to the national press, it is believed to concern Equatorial Guinea's desire to maintain the excellent relations of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness existing between our two countries."

GABON

Zairian President, Wife End Visit 24 July

AB241718 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Libreville, 24 Jul (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife left Libreville early Wednesday afternon at the end of a 48-hour private visit to Gabon at the invitation of President Omar Bongo. The Zairian presidential couple was seen off at the airport by his Gabonese counterpart accompanied by all the personalities of the regime, including Mr Leon Mebiame, the prime minister.

Answering questions from journalists, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko stated that his talks with President Bongo centered on questions of common interest, namely, bilateral relations, Chad, OAU and the proposal for the creation of a league of black African states, proposed by the Zairian head of state. Marshal Mobutu considers that the creation of this league is indispensable and that it can in no way diminish the role of the OAU, he said. He strongly denounced the detractors of this proposal arguing that they accept the double membership of certain African countries to the Arab League and the OAU but refuse to accept the right of the others to give themselves "a framework for the exchange of views and to organize themselves in line with their specific character."

Finally, Mobutu stated that Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who recently returned to Zaire after his self-exile in Belgium, could live in the country without any fear or worry.

On his part, Mr Omar Bongo, the Gabonese president, talked about the good state of cooperation between Gabon and Zaire which "makes daily progress." He refused to comment on the proposal for the creation of a league of black African states, adding that he would soon make a statement on this subject. Concerning Chad, President Bongo was of the opinion that efforts for national reconciliation in this country are beginning to yield results and that the issue would be taken up again during the next summit meeting in Kinshasa.

GHANA

PNDC Makes New Administrative Appointments

AB242116 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has made the following new appointments and changes with immediate effect. An official statement issued this evening said Air Commodore F.W.K. Klutse, retired, takes over as a new regional secretary for the Volta Region; Alex Antwi assumes the post of PNDC secretary for Brong Ahafo, while Mr. W.A. Thompson has been appointed regional secretary for Greater Accra. The former secretaries for the Volta and Brong Ahafo regions are to be redeployed. The statement said Miss Doris Ocansey has been appointed executive secretary, Committee for the Defense of the Revolution national headquarters; Mr Ibrahim Adams, current deputy secretary for agriculture to Northern Region, has been appointed deputy secretary in charge of crops at the Ministry of Agricutlure.

Meanwhile, two other new portfolios have been created: one for livestock and the other for fisheries. The statement announced the appointment of Alhaji Salisu Bio as the district secretary for Kete Krachi District.

The following persons have been retired from the public service: Mr S.T. Opare-Aryee, now with Ministry of Agriculture but formerly of Greater Accra Regional Administration, and Mr B.N. Lahr, deputy Greater Accra regional administrative officer. The statement said Mr Opare-Aryee is to appear before the National Investigations Committee on his assets.

Tax Collection Departments Reassigned

AB241428 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Central Revenue Department and the Department of Customs and Excise have now been placed under the National Revenue Secretariat to ensure effective tax administration. The commissioner for income tax, Mr E.D. Krah, announced this at a lecture organised by the Ghana Association of Public Administration and Management in Accra. He was speaking on the topic: Tax Administration in Ghana.

Mr Krah said the autonomy given the Central Revenue Department and the Customs and Excise Department will increase efficiency in revenue collection in the country. He said with the autonomy and some major changes already initiated, the Central Revenue Department is expected to collect 10 billion cedis as revenue this year. Mr Krah said the removal of the department from the civil service will enable qualified and honest personnel to be employed. He announced that to ensure efficient tax collection, an expansion program is to be initiated under which new district offices are to be opened. Places that would benefit from this program include: Lawra, Bawku, Wenchi, Gawso, and Assin Fosu.

Mr Krah said deduction at source is the most efficient system of tax collection. He said, however, that by the nature of business transactions in the country, most people do not pay taxes. The tax commissioner was, however, happy that there has been tremendous improvement in the tax performance of the self-employed in the past 3 years, due to certain measures like the establishment of the office of revenue commissioners. He said it is expected that by the end of the current assessment year, the self-employed will contribute 50 percent of the personal income tax. He agreed that the normal thing for a tax collector to do, is to educate the public through tax publicity and publications. Mr Krah said apart from the penalty, another reliable method of collecting taxes is by applying economic sanctions in the form of demanding tax clearance certificates from the public.

Youth Delegation Goes to Festival in Moscow

AB240934 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 July 85

[Text] Ghana's contingent to the Third World youth and student festival has left Accra for the Soviet Union. The theme for the 2-week festival which opens in Moscow on Saturday is anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship.

Speaking to newsmen before departure, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and leader of the 80-member contingent, Mr Ebow Tawiah, said that Ghana's participation will expose the youth to the outside world so that they can interact with others to fight against the tendencies which threaten mankind. According to him, the meeting is significant in the light of the existing threats of nuclear confrontation and attempts to destabilize progressive governments.

Mr Ebow Tawiah said Ghana's participation is not only to take part in the festival but will also listen to other participants and learn more about other people's struggle. He said a message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, will be read at the festival.

The Soviet ambassador, Mr Semenov, who saw the contingent off, said the question of anti-imperialist activities is not just for the youth to fight it, but for the whole of mankind.

$8 Million Swiss Loan for Transport, Industry

AB242200 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Ghana is to receive an $8 million loan from Switzerland for the rehabilitation of the transport sector and the textile industry. Part of the amount will be used to buy raw materials for local drug production. An agreement to this effect was signed in Bern, West Germany [as heard] by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, and a representative of the Swiss Government. The agreement is a followup of the second donors conference held in Paris last year. Areas in the transport sector to benefit from the loan are the railways and production of Saurer trucks for the State Transport Corporation. At the signing ceremony, the Swiss Government representative commended the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]

for its practical and realistic economic policies. He assured Ghana of Switzerland's continued support.

On his part, Dr Botchway pledged Ghana's determination to carry through the economic recovery program, as the first step to economic growth and development.

GUINEA

Foreign Minister Returns From OAU Summit

AB242245 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Captain Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], state minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, represented the head of state, General Lansana Conte, at the 21st summit session of the OAU which was essentially centered on the economic problems facing our continent.

Here is a report from our special envoy (Emi Sheriff):

In fact the Guinea foreign minister took part in the deliberations of the 21st OAU summit. During his sojourn in Addis Ababa, needless to say that the foreign press took this opportunity to learn more about the abortive coup which took place on the evening of 4 July 1985. Journalists took this opportunity to get first hand information on the events which contributed to increasing the prestige and the international influence of the CMRN and the government of the Second Republic. In an interview granted to Radio France International, and after stressing the racist behavior and the shabby activities of the plotters led by Diara Traore, Captain Facine Toure expressed concern over the future of Guinea. He then said that on the other hand, he was optimistic as far as the future of Africa is concerned because the African leaders, he was convinced, had a strong political will. Let's listen to an excerpt of this interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Do you think that the CMRN policy of President Lansana Conte will now change?

[Toure] As I already told you, we are determined to change the style as well as the methods of our national policy. Because, up to now, we had already taken some measures which could have been fruitful if, among us, within our ranks, we had only friends, we had only patriots. But because we had enemies among ourselves, the enemies of our country within our ranks, our efforts were doomed. Now that this fact has been established, now that we know who is who, now that we know with whom we can work, I can assure you that everything is going to change, the tempo and the style will change, the methods and the ways will change.

[Reporter] Is it then now going to be a hardline policy?

[Toure] A hardline policy? Certainly. Because, if up to now we have had a policy of tolerance, this attitude has been considered as a weakness. We are now determined to show that we are not at all weaklings, just understanding, that is all.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, a last question please, you are in Addis Ababa to lead the Guinean delegation to the OAU economic summit which is scheduled to begin tomorrow. What are you expecting from this summit?

[Toure] My country is expecting important decisions to be taken during this summit because, during the last session, we were all unanimous on the fact that OAU should tackle economic issues from now on; especially, now that we are aware of the economic problems facing our continent. So, instead of going on getting lost in purely political problems and making no progress whatsoever, Africa is now aware of its backwardness, it current problems, and has decided, from now on, to tackle its economic problems. [end recording]

Minister To Brief Guineans Abroad on Coup

AB241408 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Jean-Claude Diallo, secretary of state in charge of Guineans abroad, left Conakry on Tuesday on a regular Air Guinea flight for Kinshasa. In the Zairian capital, Jean-Claude Diallo is beginning an information tour which will take him from Zaire to Cameroon, Togo, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, and France. In all these countries he will be received by the authorities of the host countries and meet Guineans resident there and brief them on the recent abortive coup led by Diarra Traore and his accomplices. He will also discuss possible ways of strengthening bonds of friendship and cooperation with authorities of the host countries.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Warns Against lies, Rumors

AB240915 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Justice Minister Scott says politicians calling for the repeal of Decree 88-A are merely seeking a license to mislead the Liberian people by lying to them during the electoral process. Today's edition of the *NEW LIBERIAN* quotes Justice Minister Scott as saying only unscrupulous politicians who are bent on frustrating the fair elections by making statements that tend to create scares and undermine the peace and stability of the country would have misgivings about the decree. Minister Scott said politicians should be mindful that Decree 88-A was promulgated by the government not for political manipulation but to protect the entire citizenry from lies and rumormongering. He said anyone contesting election for public office who engages in verbose diarrhea to achieve the aim will face the full weight of the law.

Minister on Arrest of LPP Officials

AB241118 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott says the reason why the government arrested Mr Dusty Wolokollie and Mr John T.

Karweaye, both of the proposed Liberian People's Party [LPP], is because they made contemptuous remarks against the Interim National Assembly [INA] during a press conference held on July 15. The *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper today quoted Mr Scott as saying that the (?protest) statement signed by Mr Karweaye and read at the press conference by Mr Wolokollie seriously violated the immunity granted members of the INA.

Asked by the paper whether the two officials of the proposed LPP would be given a fair and speedy trial, Minister Scott said he could not comment since the matter was entirely in the hands of the INA. Minister Scott said the INA cannot pursue the [words indistinct] because they are exempted from arrest. He said it is up to the assembly to decide the fate of Mr Wolokollie and his acting chairman.

SECOM Chairman Denies Being Detained

AB241516 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Ambassador Emett Harmon, has denied widespread speculation that he has been arrested by security officers upon the order of the Government of Liberia. The *SUN-TIMES* newspaper today quoted Mr Harmon as saying, since last week there has been rumor in and around Monrovia that he has been jailed at the Post Stockade in Monrovia by the government while, he said, others hinted that he was just being placed under house arrest.

The SECOM boss said the reason given for his alleged detention was that he had certificated the proposed United People's Party, UPP, which has been branded by certain individuals as a socialist group. Mr Harmon said it was also speculated that when he met with the Interim National Assembly [INA], last Tuesday, he was reportedly ordered by the INA to revoke the UPP certificate, something he refused to do.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Harmon has expressed surprise about the rumor and described it as baseless.

Objection to LUP Registration Filed at SECOM

AB241352 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Another political party, this time the Liberian Unification Party [LUP] led by Mr Gabriel Kpoleh, has met a stumbling block at the Special Elections Commission, SECOM, in its efforts to register as a political party in Liberia. A 32-year-old liberian, Mr J. Wilson (Gueh), who claimed to be a concerned citizen, filed an objection yesterday at SECOM against the registration and certification of the proposed party.

According to today's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper, in his objection dated July 22, Mr (Gueh), who comes from Montserrado County, told Chairman Harmon that having followed up the registration procedures of the guidlines set by SECOM for the registration of political parties, he was opposing the registration and certification of the LUP. Giving reason for his objection, Mr (Gueh) claimed that LUP failed to meet partial registration requirements on the date and subsequent deadline set by SECOM and alleged that LUP also failed to prove [words indistinct] of a check issued to SECOM.

Mr (Gueh) said he was not pleased with the manner in which LUP met the requirements of SECOM and pointed out that SECOM had also failed to publish a partisan list of LUP from Cape County in the newspapers and [words indistinct] in the guidelines as obtained in the case of all other political parties. He also alleged that LUP also failed to file a list of 750 signatures in its partisan list along with its petition of registration to SECOM.

MALI

Youth Delegation To Leave for Moscow on 26 July

AB241712 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Malian delegation to the 12th International Youth and Students Festival will leave Friday [26 July] for Moscow. The delegation, made up of about a hundred youths, will go to the Soviet capital to fraternize with the peace-loving youth of the world.

NIGERIA

Buhari Emphasizes Commercialization of Parastatals

AB242310 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government is now placing emphasis on the commercialization rather than the privatization of its companies and corporations. In view of this, the management of any company or corporation that fails to perform will be removed and a more efficient one installed. This was announced by General Buhari in his special radio interview broadcast today.

He said that some parastatals especially under the Ministry of Agriculture will be sold outright to the public while some others like the airways and the national shipping line will be retained by government and made to run on purely commercial lines. Other establishments like radio, television and the postal services will continue to be maintained by the government and run efficiently without insisting on any profit motives. The head of state said that in selling any of its companies or ventures to the public, the government would ensure fair representation of all parts of the country. The government would permit states not fully represented to buy a certain percentage of shares for subsequent disposal to their indigenes so that no part of the country would be seen as dominating another in the sphere of businesses.

Buhari on Reduction of Sentences

AB242318 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A Committee has been set up by the Federal Government to look into the suggestion for the introduction of suspended

sentence into the country's judicial system. The committee comprises the chief justice of the federation, the minister of justice, and some other legal-minded people. This was announced in today's radio interview by the head of state who said that the government would decide on the matter after considering the report of the committee.

Meanwhile, General Buhari has defended the Supreme Military Council against criticisms of its reduction of some of the sentences passed by the special military tribunals. He said that if those who were critizing the council would spend enough time, they would know that there was a difference between someone who, for example, stole 1 million naira from the public treasury and another one who collected a gratification of 58,000 naira from a businessman whom he had done a favor. Gen Buhari pointed out that the composition of the Supreme Military Council, in which virtually every state was represented, accorded its decisions the attributes of fairness and reasonableness.

Buhari on Military Governors

AB242308 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The military governors of the states are to remain in their present positions for as long as they are performing well. But any one of them found to be performing below expectation will be promptly removed. This was made clear by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, in a special interview broadcast today on the network service of Radio Nigeria.

He said he was fully convinced that the military governors were up to the task before them and this included the rebuilding of the nation's economy which was battered by the ousted civilian government. Gen Buhari emphasized that the military regime was not concerned with political time limits but with the recovery of the economy and the restoration of law and order in the society. He declared: We will continue until the economy of the country has been returned to a stable footing and law and ordered restored before thinking of how many years we will serve.

The head of state stressed that any talk about elections or democratic representation would have to wait until Nigerians had made substantial economic progress which would give them a feeling that they had earned the confidence of their leading trading partners and other international bodies.

Gambari Proposes OAU Send Delegation to U.S.

AB232254 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Organization of African Unity is to send a high-powered delegation to the United States to further explain to the Americans the evils of apartheid in South Africa. The decision follows the adoption of a proposal by Nigeria as contained in the report of the OAU Liberation Committee to the recent summit in Addis Ababa. Nigeria made the proposal to the 43d session of the Liberation Committee in February in Accra, Ghana, and renewed it during the 44th session of the committee early this month in Arusha, Tanzania.

The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, told a Voice of Nigeria diplomatic correspondent in Lagos today that by endorsing the proposal, the African heads of state were, by implication, of the belief that the war against apartheid should be carried to Washington. This is because America holds the key to the eradication of the obnoxious racist policy in South Africa and to Namibia's independence.

On the indebtedness of member states to the liberation fund, the minister said there was no seriousness on the part of debtor nations to settle their arrears. Several countries paid part of their contributions during the Addis Ababa summit. Dr Gambari said that a number of countries which had previously not pledged anything to the special fund for drought and famine relief (?ought) to make their pledges.

Algeria honored her pledge of $10 million at the summit.

Measures To Check Illegal Foreign Transactions

AB241000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria is to embark on the practice of seeking information from foreign governments about traders in their countries who do illegal transactions with Nigeria. This is one of the recommendations accepted by the Federal Military Government in its white paper on the report of the study group on customs and smuggling. The government also accepts that the Department of Customs and Excise should liaise with appropriate external affairs personnel in the country's missions abroad to exchange intelligence information regarding goods coming into Nigeria.

In addition, the government endorsed the recommendation that the country should promptly notify foreign partners of new road regulations and fiscal policies and hold regular discussions with the trading partners on such matters.

Daily Urges Government Review of Detentions

AB241124 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* examines a recent declaration by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, that a stable government is impossible anywhere in the world if the governed are denied the rights to seek redress. The paper says the declaration is fundamental for reasons of the quarters from which it came and the commitment which, it is hoped, will be brought to bear on it. The *GUARDIAN* therefore calls on the authorities to look into the numerous cases of Nigerians who are still being held in detention without trial.

SENEGAL

Mutual Customs Accord With Gambia, Guinea-Bissau

AB232137 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The customs services of Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal have signed a mutual assistance agreement following a meeting of custom experts held in Banjul last week. The experts discussed issues connected with assistance in the training of customs personnel. While waiting for Guinea-Bissau to outline its needs, Senegal has confirmed its readiness to give its assistance by receiving Guinea-Bissau trainees as early as next academic year.

Our country has already ratified that assistance agreement, and Gambia and Guinea-Bissau will also soon ratify it. The Banjul meeting was aimed at implementing provisions concerning the movement of goods, persons and capital.

SIERRA LEONE

Parliament Approves 3-Man Presidential Council

AB242028 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Freetown, 24 Jul (AFP) — The Sierra Leone parliament Wednesday unanimously approved the formation of a three-man council charged with performing the functions of the president in case of vacancy. This council, which will thus play the role which up until now has been performed by the first vice president, will comprise the speaker of parliament, William Conteh; E.T. Kamara, national administrative secretary of the All People's Congress, APC (the only party); and the attorney general, Pierre Boston [name as received].

Sorie Ibrahim Koroma, the current first vice president, who addressed parliamentarians during the debate, complained about his "embarassing" situation, stating notably that his house was now under military surveillance.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Details Military Operations 11-20 July

MB241158 Luanda ANGOP in Spanish 0900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Luanda, 24 Jul (ANGOP) — The Angolan defense and security forces killed 155 UNITA bandits and captured another 20 during military operations 11-20 July, according to an official source.

The source revealed that the military operations were launched in the Huambo, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Cunene Provinces and led to the capture of 56 assorted weapons as well as great quantities of ammunition of South African origin and documents.

In those operations, (?486) civilians, who have been forced to live in inhuman conditions in the bush, were released. Also, 323 heads of cattle which had been stolen by the UNITA bandits were retrieved.

UNITA Issues Communique on Captured Zambians

MB240747 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 24 Jul (KUP) — The UNITA leadership would like to maintain good relations with its neighbors, said a UNITA communique issued on 20 July by UNITA's general chief of staff, Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava.

The communique refers to the arrest and brief detention of 13 Zambians led by George Webster Muwowo, chief of a veterinary services brigade which illegally crossed into UNITA liberated territory on 15 July. The movement's leadership has taken the necessary measures to release the men with their property. The communique also says that disciplinary measures have also been taken. UNITA has warned, however, that in future such violations will not be tolerated.

BOTSWANA

External Affairs Secretary on RSA Emergency

MB240620 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary for external affairs, Mr Geoffrey Garebamono, has said that the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa makes a mockery of Pretoria's claims that destroying the so-called nests of the ANC in Gaborone will lead to stability in that country. Speaking in an interview with BOPA, Mr Garebamono said that it was now clear that Botswana had nothing to do with the internal problems of South Africa.

Last month South African commandos attacked Botswana and killed 12 people, claiming they were ANC guerrillas.

He said that the state of emergency declared in 36 magisterial districts by President Botha last Saturday was an indication of the worsening political situation inside South Africa.

Commenting on the same issue, a political science lecturer at the University of Botswana, Mr Ranwedzi Nengwekulu, said the emergency powers will not change anything in South Africa. Mr Nengwekulu pointed out that the move was meant to pacify the white community in South Africa and make them believe that the government had the situation under control. He said that in reality the situation in South Africa had always been a state of emergency and will remain so until apartheid is scrapped.

LESOTHO

Commentary Examinies RSA-Lesotho Meeting, Ties

MB241146 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The Lesotho-South Africa Relations"]

[Text] As a sequel to its meeting earlier this year in Maseru, the Lesotho-South Africa interministerial liaison committee is meeting again to review recent developments in bilateral relations. The venue for this week's meeting is Pretoria.

In the light of last week's declaration of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial deistricts of South Africa, the venue of the current session of the interministerial liaison committee is appropriate and should provide insights into the consequences of the state of emergency, in so far as it might have a bearing on Lesotho-South African relations. The liaison committee has been in existence for some years, and it has proved to be both a viable machinery and an effective instrument for resolution of problems within the relations between the two countries, and its meetings are undoubtedly a useful forum for clearer appreciation of the perceptions of the governments and the peoples of the two countries.

The composition of the interministerial committee is illustrative of the wide range of issues that feature in the relations between Lesotho and South Africa. The committee consists of officials from both governments with responsibilities in foreign affairs, defense, commerce, industry, health, justice, agriculture, customs, immigration, and labor.

According to Sunday's press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the committee's agenda for this week's meeting will focus on ways of facilitating the traffic of goods, and the flow of services across the common borders of the two states.

This agenda is vital to the improvement of bilateral relations, and exchanges on the issues that will be raised will no doubt lend credibility to the preparedness of the governments and peoples of both countries to constantly seek ways of averting unnecessary irritants in neighborly relations and add to their mutual commitment to strengthen initiatives for realizing common goals for the welfare of the peoles of Lesotho and South Africa.

This question of credibility of preparedness and commitment by both governments to an environment that safeguards the interest

of the peoples of the two countries is crucial to engendering confidence among the peoples of this kingdom and the Republic of South Africa in the good faith of the declarations of their bonds. That confidence is periodically severely tested by belligerent statements and lately, by suspicions that across the border, raising experiences of the past. [Sentence as heard]

Th current meetings of the Lesotho-South Africa interministerial liaison committee shall have made a (?signal) contribution to strengthening public confidence, particularly in Lesotho, if it succeeds in silencing the voices of bellicose and allaying anxieties. An even more suitable contribution of the committee's meetings will be success in achieving what the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has constantly advocated to his permanent credit. Dr Jonahtan has repeatedly expressed the view that peace in southern Africa is indivisible, and that contacts between the two countries should highlight areas of agreement, which are many, rather than emphasize positions of differences, which are present are few and solely limited to definitions and perceptions of the political framework that is best suited to guaranteeing the best human advantages for all the peoples of southern Africa and for removing conditions that inhibit the realization of the full promise of the rich natural and human resources and potential of the region.

There is every prospect that the liaison committee will remain a permanent machinery and an instrument in Lesotho-South African relations, and if its past record is anything to go by, it will achieve above mere resolution of bilateral problems, and prove to be a resourceful forum for strengthening cooperation in areas of common agreement, and prove to be a [words indistinct] for resolution of strategies for a better southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Meets With UK's Rifkind

MB232000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, met with Malcolm Rifkind, British minister of state for foreign affairs, in London yesterday. Joaquim Chissano began a visit to Great Britain on Sunday. A source with the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the discussions between the two officials, involving bilateral issues and the situation in Southern Africa, were broad and cordial.

In London today, Minister Joaquim Chissano is scheduled to meet Timothy Raison, British overseas development minister, and Shridath Ramphal, secretary general of the Commonwealth.

UK Opposes Support of 'Bandits'

MB250815 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] British sources have confirmed that Britain has been making many diplomatic contacts to neutralize the support that is still being given to the armed bandits in certain European countries.

The same sources added that Great Britain has been puting pressure on the Pretoria government so as to take a more serious attitude toward the implementation of the Nkomati accord.

Joaquim Chissano, foreign minister, is visiting Great Britain. He arrived in London on Sunday.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Criticizes U.S., RSA Policies

MB230812 (Clandestine) Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] against PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], are practicing the [words indistinct]. The United States, the world's highly developed nation and leader of the so-called Western democracy, is exactly practicing these killings against its own blacks. For example, the massacre of innocent people in western Philadelphia in May this year, where certain black members of cult movements called MOVE were killed by the police, 61 homes destroyed, and 200 persons left homeless. This is a clear indication as to why the Reagan administration considers South Africa as friend and ally for a long time. Of course, they are allies in killing and massacring innocent blood, including children of not more than 4 years.

However, as far as South Africa is concerned, that country is in complete turmoil. During the last (?year), many incidents of civil disobedience and resistance, including armed action, have rocked the apartheid republic. All these are clear indications that the South African people are no more prepared to be ruled in the same old way. They are saying enough is enough, and they are demanding their freedom not later, but now.

In response to these, the Botha-Malan clique, which desperately tries to cling onto power, has unleashed its force to kill, maim, and torture the people. The fascist clique is seeking by all means to hold back the revolution tide that is slowly but surely engulfing it. Today in South Africa, black townships have become the battlefront against apartheid.

Unable to contain the tide of the people's revolution at home, the Pretoria rulers are busy trying to divert the internal problem it faces by regionalizing the conflict. The murder of refugees in Botswana, the attempt to blow up the oil refinery in the People's Republic of Angola, the invasion of that country by estimated 20,000-strong South African forces, and killings of villagers and innocent Angolan citizens, and lately the bombing of the ANC office in Lusaka are all signs of a desperate regime that is facing the inevitable.

We expect the Botha regime to continue with this kind of (?trouble) for some time. The [word indistinct] and failure of Pretoria's (?puppets) in Namibia to bring out the expected result, international isolation, mounting pressure for economic sanction and disinvestment in many countries, and sports boycotts have contributed to the present behavior of the white minority racist regime in South Africa. However, all this will ultimately come

to an end because the writing is on the wall for the Pretoria monster.

There is nothing that can stop its downfall. Presently all its actions are reminiscent of a dying horse having its last kick. Any (?pronouncement) of the Botha regime today has a meaning [word indistinct]. One has only to read about the situation in South Africa to confirm this. There we call on all the freedom-loving people the world over to stand up in unity with the oppressed and struggling people of Namibia and South Africa and destroy the apartheid monster. Let us all stand up and confront the enemy now. Our unity must be a unity in the struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA

France Freezes Investment, Recalls Ambassador

Botha Comments

MB241818 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] As a protest against the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa, the French Government has decided to recall its ambassador immediately. Mr P.W. Botha, the state president, has asked the French Government not to take amiss the reasons for his decision.

[Begin correspondent Riaan Nel recording] In his reaction, the state president said it is astonishing that a Western government with an interest in Africa and in blacks could blame a government for restoring order. Order is being restored in a situation where communist and communist-inspired forces are murdering black people and trying to disrupt the normal lives of black communities. Mr Botha pointed out that the South African Government has to meet its responsibility toward all the people of this country. It cannot allow itself to be dictated to from outside as to what would be in the interests of the people of South Africa.

The announcement that France is to recall its ambassador to South Africa and freeze all new investments in this country came at the end of a cabinet meeting in Paris. The announcement was made by the French prime minister, Mr Fabius. He told journalists that France would present a resolution at the United Nations calling for the condemnation of South African's apartheid policy and would ask for joint international action against South Africa. A spokesman at the French Embassy in Pretoria would not comment at this stage. [End recording]

Security Council Meeting Called

MB250905 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] France has asked for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the violence and the state of emergency in South Africa. The United Nations has confirmed that the council will be meeting at the request of France. A diplomat said the chief French delegate to the United Nations, Mr Claude (de Coumoularia), has made the request at a closed meeting of the Security Council previously arranged for a general discussion of its work program.

The action followed the announcement in Paris by the French prime minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, that his country's ambassador to South Africa had been recalled. Mr Fabius said the ambassador had been recalled because of the violence in South Africa and the declaration of the state of emergency which had led to the arrest of many people. The French prime minister also said the French delgation would submit a draft resolution to the council calling for international action on the crisis.

The diplomat said this was likely to encounter American and British opposition. He said the two countries have the power to veto in the Security Council. Latest reports indicate that the Security Council will be meeting to discuss the situation in South Africa at 1930 UTC [Universal Time Coordinated].

The French decision has not been well-received by an official of the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in southern Africa. The official, who did not want to be identified, called a gratuitous, useless, and displeasing gesture which while having no effect on the South African Government would harm the French economy by blocking South African orders.

In Paris the head of the French Employer's Association, Mr (Yvon Gatage), described the suspension of investment as serious, and said he hoped it would not affect trade between the two countries.

Comment supporting the French decision has come from the South African Council of Churches, whose acting secretary general, Mr Dan (Ruvhon), said the council was surprised and delighted. He said the recalling of the French ambassador was a sign that at least one member of the international community had seen through what he termed the fostering and manipulations of the South African Government.

Pik Botha Views Foreign Criticism of Emergency

MB241529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says there is too much at stake for all South Africans to allow the future of the country to be decided by rioters who burn people alive. Mr Botha was reacting in Pretoria to criticism in the overseas media on the emergency situation.

Mr Botha said there was no emergency situation for the millions of South African who wanted to live and work in peace. He said the additional security measures were intended to stop those who planned and encouraged violence. It was not possible to fight people who propagated violence as a means to achieve change with the usual norm of democracy.

Mr Botha said in order to ensure freedom for everyone, unusual steps had to be taken until peace had been restored. He said the country had the ability to do this, and that the government was determined to use this ability.

Mr Botha said that those organizing the violence in South Africa were not working towards an improvement in the living conditions of blacks or towards a dispensation in which black leaders had a say in decisions affecting everyone's interests.

The door was open, he said, for those black leaders who denounced violence as a means of achieving political objectives, and who wished to promote black interests with the inclusion of black political rights through a process of discussion and negotiation.

Mr Botha said that instigators of violence abroad pretended to be moderate leaders following the principle of Western democracy. They portrayed the blacks as masses deprived of justice, and in a skillful way created the impression that they were deeply concerned about the supposedly unbearable living conditions of blacks. The purpose was to incite the international community emotionally against the government, with a view to the total isolation of South Africa.

Police Spokesman Discusses Emergency Powers
MB241800 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 24 Jul 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] France has announced that it is recalling its ambassador in South Africa and it's suspending all new investment, following the imposition of a state of emergency 3 days ago on 36 districts in the eastern Cape and around Johannesburg. The emergency was designed to stem a tide of antiapartheid violence, and police say they have so far arrested getting on for 700 people, but trouble has continued and there have been more deaths. On the line to Pretoria, Julian Marshall asked police spokesman Colonel Jaap Venter if he thought the state of emergency had improved the situation.

[Begin recording] [Venter] I would say that at this stage it will be rather difficult to say that the situation is normal or that there was a significant change, but what I'm prepared to say is that the new situations reported to us are not as serious as what it was.

[Marshall] What do you mean by that, there are fewer incidents of violence?

[Venter] Fewer incidents of serious violence (?and to put to you) where you have people killed, seriously injured and property damaged.

[Marshall] But nonetheless there are still fatalities reported?

[Venter] Oh yes, we still have fatalities reported, but I think that's quite normal under the prevailing circumstances.

[Marshall] And do you attribute this to the extra powers that the police have been given under the state of emergency?

[Venter] Yes, I would say that if... [changes thought] you can say that the extra powers we have now did help us to cope better with the situation.

[Marshall] How would you respond to those critics, Col Venter, who would say that basically the police have been given carte blanche to behave exactly as they wish now?

[Venter] No, that is absolute nonsense because we have to work within the framework of the law. We can't just now go out on the streets and get wild, let me put it to you that way.

[Marshall] Col Venter, one of the consequences of the introduction of the state of emergency has been that information about the situation in the townships is now channeled through the police, so that they are the principal conduit of information. Why is that exactly?

[Venter] No, it was not because of the state of emergency that all the information regarding this be channeled through the police. It was like this before the introduction of the state of emergency in certain areas.

[Marshall] But it is now being enforced?

[Venter] Sir, it was I won't say enforced. It is policy that all situations be reported to headquarters and from here we have this central liaison office, from where we liaise with the press.

[Marshall] But why, for instance, are journalists forbidden to give the names detainees before authorization from the police?

[Venter] Sir, I'm not...[changes thought] I would say we are reluctant. I think it is only fair that we detain people so we will have the names of the people and any person can get the names from our liaison office in Pretoria.

[Marshall] Are you concerned in any way, Col Venter, that this channeling of the information through the police lays you open to criticism that you might be covering up in some way?

[Venter] Sir, no. In my mind no, because the policy of this office and of the SAP is not to withhold any information as far as possible, and to be honest about it.

[Marshall] And how long would you expect this situation to continue, Col Venter?

[Venter] Sir, if I was a prophet, I could tell you that but I don't know.

[Marshall] But would you for instance expect arrests to continue at the rate of 200 a day, which they have been?

[Venter] No, I don't think it'll be as much as that every day, but to maintain law and order, sir, I think we must put that quite frankly to the people that, to maintain law and order, you have to do something to maintain law and order. You just can't sit back and hope that law and order will be maintained by itself. [End recording]

Police Official Criticized Over Statement

MB241355 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text]Six hundred and sixty-five people have been detained since the state of emergency came into effect in South Africa on Sunday. The latest police report shows 224 people have been detained since yesterday. Most of them are from the eastern Cape. Incidents of violence have taken place in the Johannesburg area and police report that they used rubber bullets, shotguns, and tear gas.

Meanwhile, the chief of the police counterinsurgency unit has been strongly attacked for a remark he made while commenting on media treatment of the unrest.

Yesterday Major (Burt Vandrag) explained that police would be issuing scaled down situation reports because the media had been giving the false impression that, in his words, the world was on fire when the usual Sunday sports were taking place.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, Peter Gastrow has demanded Maj (Vandrag) be released of his duties because of his sick humor treatment of a serious situation.

Bank Official Says Investors Welcome Emergency

MB240554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The senior deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris (Stahls) says many foreign investors in the country have welcomed the emergency measures announced to normalize the situation in South Africa.

Addressing the Midlands Chamber of Industries in Port Elizabeth, Dr (Stahls) said foreign banks which were well informed about the situation in South Africa had made the biggest investments in the country during the past few years. He said they would not act over hastily and would wait to see whether the emergency measures had the desired effect before possibly reassessing their positions.

Dr (Stahls) said that so far the declaration of the state of emergency had had no significant effect on, for example, the foreign exchange market. Dr (Stahls) said the rand remained fairly firm and that there was no sign of a sudden outflow of capital. He said the course of events during the next 2 to 3 weeks would be very important to most foreign investors in the country.

Experts on international stock markets said earlier that in investors around the world were taking a very cautious attitude towards South Africa after the declaration of a state of emergency. However, they were not yet displaying any signs of panic. Share prices of companies involved in South Africa such as banks, gold mines, and mining investment houses fell sharply on the London Johannesburg stock exchanges on Monday. However, share analysts said it merely reflected the reluctance to make fresh investments in South Africa while political tensions continued.

NRP Leader Urges Meeting With Black Leaders

MB242040 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Mr Bill Sutton, the leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], says the state of emergency can only be justified if the government acts to correct its causes and not the result. Mr Sutton, in an address at a public meeting in East London, said the NRP does not agree with the call by the Progressive Federal Party that parliament be recalled over the state of emergency.

[Begin Sutton recording in English]The state president must first call together the representatives of the homelands, the black government, and black leaders in the urban areas where these things are happening. That is where it is going on. And if anybody can tell us that there are solutions, and how to go about it, let us get those people together. Let them come to give us the benefit of their advice and tell us what they think about the situation, and then we can call parliament (if we want it), that the president can report to parliament the benefit that he has had from the advice that has been given to him by black people. Because otherwise, calling parliament together will just result in the normal old no confidence motion, where everybody is attacking everybody else, and shouting hard, and getting involved in the most unseemly debate, at a time like this when people should be seen to be calm and to be making constructive suggestions. [End recording]

Solidarity Party Calls for Blacks in Parliament

MB231804 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The official opposition in the House of Delegates, the Solidarity Party, has sent a message to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in which it says it sees no hope for stopping unrest in South Africa until blacks are allowed to share power in parliament.

The secretary of Solidarity and the party's spokesman on law and order, Mr Mahmoud Rajab, says in the message that all of the major political groupings, including Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, are in favor of power sharing.

Buthelezi Urges Black-White Power Sharing

MB232014 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text]The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi, says there is a desperate need for progress toward power sharing between blacks and whites. Chief Buthelezi was addressing the mayor of Durban and other dignitaries at Ulundi today during the first formal meeting between the Zulu leader and Durban civic leaders.

He said government plans to restructure local and regional authorities should give every person in Natal, in which Kwazulu is situated, a greater say in the joint shaping of the future.

Bishop Tutu Discusses Violence, Consultations

MB241427 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 24 Jul 85

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Hugh Pricer-Jones]

[Text] In South Africa, the government claims the state of emergency declared at the weekend is beginning to bite despite rising levels of violence and a massive wave of arrests, and another dialogue of the deaf has begun between the official press and prominent black clergymen. While the government media has criticized the churchmen for supposedly speaking in support of radical elements, church leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu of Johannesburg have in fact appealed to township residents not to attack those they suspect of being police informers. Indeed Bishop Tutu has gone so far as to warn that he will leave South Africa unless the killings stop. Earlier today, Keith Carson spoke to Bishop Tutu. While the bishop might not approve of the violence, did he understand what brought it about?

[Begin recording][Tutu] Yes! I have said many times before when people say: Why is there this black on black violence? I say people have very short historical memories. During World War II, in the resistance movement, anyone who was thought to be a fifth columnist was dispatched very summarily. So, it is not a new phenomenon. What I said is that while one understands the reason one cannot condone the ....

[Carson, interrupting] Bishop, if this violence continues and you are to make a fateful decision to leave the country what do you think the impact would be on South African politics? Are you not more important as a person inside South Africa than one outside?

[Tutu] That is why I said it because I believe that I do have a reasonably important role in the country. I am trying to say to our people I want to be there with them. I could obviously get a cushy job outside of South Africa, and I had a cushy job when I was working for the World Council of Churches and could very well have continued that kind of employment, but I came back home. As with many other people, you believe that home is where you must be, and it is very, very deeply frustrating to be away when people are suffering and you are not doing anything for the good of the struggle. I made this statement because I feel very strongly in my attachment to South Africa and I feel also very strongly about discrediting our cause.

[Carson] If it turned out that Prime Minister [title as heard] Botha wanted to have political consultations with leaders of the black people, would you be willing to take part in such talks?

[Tutu] Yes. It depends. If he is merely wanting to have a talkshop, no. But if he declares that they are going to dismantle apartheid and there are one or two other items that I think are an important indicator of their commitment to that kind of change, yes. But, I mean, if it is merely to give the semblance of consultations without any substance, no. [End recording]

PFP Spokesman Urges No Interference in Press

MB241409 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 24 SAPA — Mr Dave Dalling, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] chief spokesman on the media, today said that a free press was all that stood between a state of total confusion, rumour-mongering and malicious disinformation. It was the press's duty to keep the public informed of events on an on-going basis as they occur.

In a statement released to SAPA Mr Dalling said, "any attempt by the authorities to curb the media in its proper reporting of unrest, of government activities and initiatives during the state of emergency will be entirely counterproductive to the public good and will result:

1. In rumours and hearsay gaining the ascendancy in the townships, and

2. The white citizens of the republic being blinkered and fed only information which the government thinks they should hear, and

3. Suspicion and further lack of confidence being engendered abroad concerning government actions.

"All this will lead to an even greater lack of confidence, both abroad and internally, in South Africa's ability to solve its very real problems, than already exists.

"If the government interferes with the freedom of the press, it is interfering with the freedom and security of every South African," Mr Dalling's statement concluded.

UDF Members Begin To Go Underground, Depart Nation

MB241827 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] South African security forces say the number of people detained under state of emergency regulations is now 665.

There were signs today that opponents of the system are beginning to go underground following the massive raids by security forces. The Johannesburg offices of the United Democratic Front [UDF] were unmanned today. Some antiapartheid activists belonging to the UDF have gone into hiding and others are believed to have left the country to escape arrest or harassment by the security forces.

ANC, PAC Urge UN Discussion of Emergency

MB241756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The ANC has called for the United Nations Security Council to reconvene specially to ask South Africa to repeal its state of emergency. The ANC has urged the world body to take action against what it called escalating state terrorism.

The Pan-Africanist Congress, another outlawed movement opposed to the South African Government has made a similar appeal.

Police have so far detained 665 people under the emergency regulation covering 36 areas in South Africa. Unrest and school boycotts have been continuing, and a hand grenade attack against a former community councillor's home is reported from Gugulethu in the Cape.

PAC Chairman Calls Emergency 'New Challenge'

MB250554 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, of South Africa says the imposition of a state of emergency in South Africa gives a new challenge to the organization to redouble its war against apartheid. The PAC chairman, Comrade Johanson Mlambo, told newsmen in Harare yesterday that the instrument of apartheid must be destroyed now. He said the declration of a state of emergency is not new to South African blacks, adding that the regime declared an emergency in 1960 following intensified action by the masses against apartheid. Comrade Mlambo left Harare for Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, yesterday.

ANC Warns of 'Mass Detentions' Under Emergency

MB250520 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The ANC has warned of mass detentions in apartheid South Africa under the new so-called emergency powers and expressed fears that the 441 apartheid opponents being held might be tortured. An ANC spokesman said in Lusaka [words indistinct] of the state of emergency declared at the weekend by the Pretoria regime with that declared in 1960 when 2,000 people were arrested and tortured. He added that the move would not slow the people's determination to fight apartheid and renewed calls to South Africans to intensify the freedom struggle until apartheid is removed and the white government overthrown.

Further Reportage on Violence, Demonstrations

Pretoria Schools Boycotted

MB241540 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1537 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 24, SAPA — Scholars from at least 40 schools in Pretoria's black townships boycotted classes today, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said. Mr Edgar Posselt said from Pretoria that students at 29 schools in Atteridgeville boycotted classes from today. At the other six schools in the township, there was an attendance of 50 percent and upwards, he added.

According to a pamphlet released by a local civic organization in Atteridgeville this week, students were requested to stay away from classes today and tomorrow in solidarity with school boycotts in other parts of the country.

Mr Posselt said 11 of the 17 secondary schools in Mamelodi and Soshanguve were empty today. The boycott in Soshanguve started at the beginning of the term, earlier this month, and the one in Mamelodi began last week, Mr Posselt said.

A Pretoria newspaper said that some 27,000 pupils were involved in the boycotts in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, although Mr Posselt could not confirm the figure.

Student Boycott in Ga-Rankuwa

MB241509 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, July 24, SAPA — Ga-Rankuwa, previously virtually untouched by unrest, woke up to a shock today as students at the L.G. Holele High School boycotted classes — over book fees.

A SAPA correspondent reported that police stormed the campus and baton-charged the students. Three were taken to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital, one of them seriously injured.

It was the first school unrest in Ga-Rankuwa. Bophuthatswana Government officials have been praising students in the country for not having joined the unrest that has plagued South African black townships.

Students said they had paid book fees but received a few books. They are now demanding refunds.

The divisional commissioner for the ODI police, Colonel M.A. Molope, and the principal, Mr Joe Poo, have addressed the students in an attempt to restore order.

School Boycott Continues

MB241420 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1411 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Witbank, July 24, SAPA — There was a massive boycott of classes in Witbank today — crashing hopes that school boycotts were crumbling in the area — as the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] disassociated itself from a call on students to return to school.

Classes were boycotted in all three townships of Kwaguqha, Lyenneville and Ackerville as scores of pupils turned back. Placards calling on students to continue the boycotts were posted on the school gates. Students were threatened with violence if they returned to classes.

A vehicle was set alight in Ackerville township this morning.

Police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday greeted with enthusiasm a call made through pamphlets urging Witbank pupils to return to school. The pamphlets bore the name of COSAS and were said to have been printed by the Town Council of Kwaguka in conjunction with COSAS. A spokesman for the council confirmed the issuing of pamphlets yesterday.

In Schoengesicht Coloured township, students went back to school as usual.

A spokesman for COSAS said his organisation disassociated itself from the pamphlets distributed in Witbank townships. He said boycotts would continue unless grievances, which he declined to detail, were met.

SOWETAN Staffers Detained

MB241909 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
24 Jul 85 pp 1,4

[By Ali Mphaki, Nkopane Makobane, and Themba Molefe]

[Excerpts] Five people are believed shot — two dead — on Monday in Tsakane, near Brakpan, where two other unrest victims were buried.

The *SOWETAN* crew, Ali Mphaki, Robert Magwaza and Peter Mkhwanazi, were held by police for about two hours at a Tsakane police camp.

They were questioned on their presence in the township and all films, except five, were exposed to light and destroyed.

At the time of going to Press last night, confirmation had not yet been received from the police about the three *SOWETAN* staffers.

Police Report on Unrest

MB241840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1836 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Police unrest report for the period 4pm to 8pm (received by SAPA at 8:20pm):

Northern Cape

1. 200 black youths gathered in a township. They were dispersed with tear smoke. No injuries and no arrests

2. Approximately 200 blacks stoned a beer hall. Damages R500. No police action.

b. Eastern Transvaal

Approximately 500 blacks stoned a private vehicle and a school. Damages R2,500. No police action was taken.

c. West Rand

1. Approximately 600 black youths stoned a bus. R500 damages. No police action.

2. In another incident 150 blacks stoned a bus. R900 damages. Rubber bullets were used to disperse the crowd. No injuries and no arrests.

Four Killed in East Rand

MB250812 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Police have shot and killed four more people as emergency rule in violence-torn areas enters its 5th day. The incident occurred overnight on the East Rand. According to the official police report, a large crowd had stoned the defense force patrol, injuring a soldier. A police patrol arrived on the scene and used shotgun and rifle fire to disperse the crowd, killing two men and two women. Sixteen other people, three of them women, were injured in the clash.

A police report catalogues incidents of petrol bombings, arson, and stone-throwing from six different areas, some of them not affected by the state of emergency.

Meanwhile, the wave of arrests in terms of the emergency regulations continues. Police say 127 people were arrested yesterday, raising to 792 the number held since the state of emergency was declared at the weekend. Police have not yet released information on where yesterday's arrests took place.

Death Toll Reaches 11

MB250717 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A few unrest related deaths are believed to have occurred in the past 24 hours, but the official police confirmation has not yet been received. Meanwhile, the UPI news agency reports that a child shot by police in Witbank has died of his wounds. The agency quotes a Catholic priest saying the boy was shot on Sunday, the first day of the state of emergency went into force. He died yesterday in hospital. The boy's death raises to 11 the official death toll, since the government suspended civil rights in riot torn areas.

Inkatha Youths Demonstrate

MB251058 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Durban, July 25, SAPA — About 700 members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade demonstrated in front of the Durban city hall this morning as eight representatives met the mayor, Mr Neil Maclennan.

The group sang, danced and held placards, some of which read "The city of Durban belongs to all regardless of colour," "Durban has no place for separate development," "Do it now Mr Mayor — tomorrow will be too late" and "Inkatha is the voice of reason. Heed the voice of reason or face the consequences."

The demonstrators, many of whom appeared to be schoolchildren, arrived in buses at 10.30am. They refused to speak to the press and said their representatives would make a statement later.

A city hall official said an appointment had been made for four people to meet Mr Maclennan, but eight arrived.

About 100 onlookers gathered during the demonstration.

Sporadic Stone Throwing Detailed
MB251115 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1113 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 25, SAPA — Only a few sporadic incidents of stone-throwing at a school building and a delivery vehicle, and an attempt to set an office of a school alight, have occurred in the eastern Transvaal near Nelspruit, the Pretoria Public Relations Department of the police said today in its report of the situation from 8am to noon today.

There were no reported injuries or arrests in the incidents.

Incidents, Arrests Reviewed
AB251135 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, July 25 (AFP) — South African police said today they had shot four people dead after a funeral in the black township of Daveyton, as the number of those arrested since a state of emergency was imposed last weeked rose to 792.

None of the other incidents reported by police today were in the 36 districts where the emergency provisions apply and which have been worst affected by 11 months of violent revolt by residents of black townships against the apartheid system of racial segregation. However police reports still avoided pinpointing towns where disturbances took place, specifying only the regions.

Organisations monitoring the arrests said more than 300 of those detained under the emergency regulations were picked up in the Eastern Cape, where analysts say the chronic recession and powerty have made a major contribution to the bloody unrest there.

Most of those detained appear to be members of civic or student associations affiliated to the umbrella organisation, the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid movement still tolerated by the government. Only a few of those detained are believed to belong to organisations linked to black consciousness organisations, also bitterly opposed to South Africa's white minority government.

Death Toll Rises to 15
MB251220 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The death toll in South African unrest since Sunday's declaration of a state of emergency now stands at 15. Police shot dead 4 people and wounded 16 in clash with a 4,000-strong crowd in the East Rand township of Daveyton yesterday. A police spokesman has said the four died when riot police and troops opened fire with rifles and shotguns after a crowd had stoned an army patrol.

In Witbank, which does not fall under the state of emergency delcaration, taxi drivers and members of the Congress of South African Students are reported to have conducted their own clean-up operation. They are reported to have raided the homes of six youths and handed them over to the Witbank police. Police have confirmed the arrest of the six and said that they are likely to be charged with robbery, looting, and intimidation following reports by residents and taxi drivers. The taxi drivers say they have been the target of attacks and intimidation by the youths who are criminals and hooligans.

Commentary Says Influx Changes Being Drafted
MB250635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Fulfilling Commitments to the Urban Blacks"]

[Text] The meeting this week between the Soweto City Council and two senior cabinet ministers brought attention to the other dimension of the unrest situation — the fulfillment of commitments on improving living conditions of the country's urban black people. Meeting that obligation is no less urgent in securing national stability and advancing democratic ideals than strong law enforcement.

The Soweto councillors had requested the talks before the declaration of the state of emergency in order to make proposals for closer involvement by the council and residents in law enforcement acitivities. They pressed for an expansion of the municipal police force, the body which has come into being under the new deal for autonomous black local authorities. It was agreed that this and other measures affecting urban blacks that have been announced by the government in recent months would be discussed further next month. Representing the government were the two ministers who are now primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of government policy in these matters: Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development and education.

In itself, the meeting was a demonstration that negotiations at that level are continuing. But it was also of more direct relevance to the present situation. It has been stressed that restoring law and order in the black areas also has a political goal. It is a prerequisite for the process of peaceful negotiation to be maintained. At the same time, it is vital that the other aspect of the political response to the unrest — dealing expeditiously with those issues that have already been clarified — should not be obscured by the security response. The majority of black residents who have had no part of the political militancy and mob violence are looking to the state to restore stability so that they may get on with their daily lives free of harrassment and arbitrary threats of life and property. Obviously, however, they also await the fulfillment of pledges that have been made in respect of the social and economic disabilities under which they have to lead those lives.

That the urban black people of South Africa have been living in something of a limbo cannot be denied. Although their perma-

nence had been tacitly acknowledged by the mid-70's, it was only fairly recently that systematic efforts to accommodate that reality were launched. Reforms to political, social, and economic arrangements that reflected false perceptions of their situation had become urgent. A variety of such reforms have been announced in the past 6 months. Many were the result of earlier negotiations with community leaders from which emerged decisions on matters such as the granting of freehold title, reviewing the question of citizenship, strengthening the financial base of black local authorities, and replacing traditional influx control with an orderly urbanization strategy. The changes to the influx control system are now being drafted and will probably be introduced as legislation early next year, Dr Viljoen has disclosed. Action must also be seen to be taken in other areas on which decisions have already been made.

BEELD Discusses Pattern of Unrest, SAP Response

MB241852 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 18 Jul 85 p 14

["Political Beeld" column by Piet Muller: "Firm Action Now Needed"]

[Text] The unrest that has been dragging on for almost a year in the black residential areas is fast becoming the most serious threat to South Africa's internal security since World War II.

If this unrest is not stamped out speedily it could harm the constitutional reform program.

The seriousness of the situation can be deduced from facts such as that at Duduza on the East Rand there is not a single policeman's house that has not been damaged. In this the grip of the Congress of South African Students, the organization of black students, has become so great that it has set up its own "police stations" and forces its own form of law and justice on the community.

Teachers accused of having affairs with school girls are summarily brought before its courts, and it even passes judgment in matrimonial disputes.

The revolutionaries set up their own roadblocks and decide which traffic to allow through and which not. They decide when and where alcohol may be sold, and in some cases they conduct effective boycotts against white businesses.

It is clear that the unrest has already gone beyond the first stage of rioting by the mobs. In the classical revolutionary pattern, overt attempts are now being made to establish "liberated areas" in South Africa, in which organizations favorably disposed towards the ANC exercise authority. Eventually they will, apparently, impose "taxes".

The unrest is like manna from heaven for the ANC. In the 1960's and 1970's, it was trying in vain to start a classical guerrilla war in remote parts of the rural areas. Thereafter it changed its tactics to urban terrorism, but never before was it able to exercise civil authority in any residential area.

No wonder it is trying so hard to fan the flames. Because if anything goes wrong for the insurrectionists, the ANC does not have to accept responsibility; but if things turn out well, it will automatically be given credit.

To call for the total withdrawal of the police force from these black areas, therefore, is pure nonsense. This could give rise to a situation which could only be resolved by armed force.

But the police are conspicuously too few to maintain their authority in all the unrest areas. At most they can move into areas and try to extinguish the flames. But as soon as they pull back, the instigators reappear on the scene and enforce their control as before.

It is becoming clearer that South Africa's police force has not kept pace with events. The country has spent millions on th defense of its borders, but the force which is to take care of internal calm and peace was forgotten. For a population of 27 million, 250,000 policemen (including traffic and railways police) would not be excessive.

The 45,000 men in blue represent less that 2 policemen per 1,000 of population, while the accepted Western standard is between 6 and 10 policemen per 1,000. At the same time, the police recruitment and training policy has not kept abreast of modern standards.

In the case of the 18,000 black policemen serving the growing black population, the situation is even worse.

It is no wonder that over the years the emphasis has shifted from the visible neighborhood policeman to the patrol service by small but heavily armed squards — which the rapidly unavoidable result of shooting at crowds, which is turn only inflames the masses further.

In this manner, the maintenance of law and order lost its legitimacy to a great extent. In addition, heavy-handed police action such as house-to-house searches in which law-abiding people were treated exactly the same as criminals and instigators also contributed to the situation.

One also notes a growing frustration among policemen, especially over the fact that black police have systematically been intimidated out of residential areas. In other countries this frustration has led to police taking the law into their own hands and trying to put an end to unrest in unorthodox ways.

If this were to happen in South Africa, it would play right into the hands of the ANC, which would use it as an argument to convince law-abiding citizens — and the international community — that it is indeed a "liberation organization" fighting against oppression.

A situation has developed here over the past months which has to be resolved in a particular manner. The system of black local authorities has collapsed, and the point has already been reached where reasonable negotiations cannot be conducted. Even the prospect of legal reform can do nothing to change the situation.

No black leader would dare to get involved in dialogue with the government in the present climate.

No matter how tragic it may be, it seems that a show of strength is necessary now to take a firm grip on the unrest. When the flames have been doused, imaginative concilliatory and reform politics will have to follow.

RSA-Lesotho Liaison Committee Holds Talks

MB232010 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Relations between South Africa and Lesotho were further strengthened today at the sixth meeting of the intergovernmental liaison committee when delegations from the two countries met in Pretoria for discussions.

In a joint statement issued after the meeting, it was said that matters of mutual interest were discussed. Health, sport, agriculture, nature conservation, border arrangements, and labor relations were among the topics discussed. The statement says the talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, and the importance of regular discussions was emphasized. The creation of liaison committees in certain border areas was welcomed as a step which will bring about better understanding between the two countries.

The Lesotho delegation was led by a senior government official, Mr (N.D. Mathologyo). Mr Ray Killen, the director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, led the South African delegation. The intergovernmental liaison committee will meet again early in the new year for talks.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Bhekimpi Leaves for Taiwan

MB240642 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, left the country for Taiwan today at the start of an official visit to that country. Prince Bhekimpi, who is visiting Taiwan at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of China, is accompanied by the minister for interior, Mr King Mtetwa; the principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Zacharia Mkhonta; the prime minister's private secretary, Mr Mathendele Dlamini; Mrs Evelyn Dlamini; and the information officer, Mr Stewart Tsela. The prime minister and his entourage were seen off at the Oshoek border post by the acting prime minister, Prince Khuzulwandle; the minister for health, Prince Phiwokwakhe; the acting minister for defense and youth, Mr Sipho Mamba; the Chinese ambassador, Mr Chou Tung-hua; his first secretary Mr Lin Chi-chou; and the commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane. Informed sources at the Chinese Embassy told Swaziland Television and Broadcasting Corporation that while in the republic of China Prince Bhekimpi will meet the president of that country and his Chinese counterpart. The Swazi delegation is also expected to tour the republic's industrial sites and other areas of interest.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Welcomes Visiting Canadian Official

MB241414 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Canada has been hailed for her principles and cooperation with the developing countries, especially Zambia. His Excellency President Kaunda was speaking at State House when visiting Canadian Secretary of State Walter Maclean called on him.

Referring to the role Canada has played in the fight against apartheid, Dr Kaunda said recently the Canadian Government issued a strong and firm warning to South Africa on this issue. The president said Zambians have a warm place for Canadians in their hearts for what Canada stands for in terms of principles, as well as cooperation with developing countries.

Musokotwane Urges Building Oil Reserves

MB240947 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, has said that lack of national oil reserves in the country was a very uncomfortable situation which should not be allowed to go on unchecked. The prime minister described the present arrangement as unreliable because Zambia was consuming on a hand-to-mouth basis. He said that what Zambia needed was a reliable reserve facility to restore continuity.

Mr Musokotwane was speaking at Ndola Oil Storage Company during a briefing session on the diesel situation yesterday. He directed the minister of works and supply, Haswell Mwale, who is also chairman of the (?contingency supply committee) to liase with his colleagues in the Ministry of Power, Transport, and Communications to ensure that the few reserve tanks existing in the provinces were utilized to the maximum. The prime minister was told by Mr Mwale that Zambia had several reserve tanks in 10 provinces and these had never been (?used) since 1968.

ZIMBABWE

South African State of Emergency Condemned

MB242030 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Zimbabwe has condemned the racist Pretoria regime for imposing an unwarranted state of emergency recently. In a speech to mark the Egyptian national day today, the deputy minister of education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, who was standing in for the minister of foreign affairs, said Zimbabwe also condemns the racist regime for its continued acts of destabiliation of the frontline states. He denounced the recent installation of a puppet regime by the Botha regime in Namibia. Comrade Culverwell said Zimbabwe is grateful for the technical assistance it has received from Egypt since independence. He also praised the people of Egypt for the support they give to the Palestinian struggle.

The Egyptian ambassador, Mr Muhammad (Rasiq) expressed satisfaction at the level of cooperation between his country and Zimbabwe.

Police Offer Reward in Murder of Spanish Envoy

MB250705 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Police are offering a substantial reward for information leading to the arrest of the murderers of the Spanish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones. The reward announced yesterday follows a government pledge that it will do everything to bring the perpetrators of the heinous crime to justice. The amount being offered was not disclosed. Ambassador Blanco-Briones was murdered on Sunday night, and his body was discovered on the outskirts of Harare on Monday morning. Two Spanish engineers, who were guests of the ambassador on the night of the murder have already been questioned by the police.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Government has confirmed that the funeral service for Mr Blanco-Briones was conducted in Madrid yesterday afternoon.

Minister Says 'Bandit' Arrested in Nkomo's Home

MB250536 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, says a bandit was arrested at the Bulawayo residence of the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday afternoon. Comrade Munangagwa told the House of Assembly that the arrest was made in the presence of Dr Nkomo. The minister was speaking during debate on the extension of the state of emergency for another 6 months.

At the beginning of the debate, the minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, gave a breakdown of dissident activity in Matabeleland between January and July this year. Comrade Zvobgo said the dissidents have murdered 45 people during this period, committed 215 armed robberies, and raped 40 women. They were recently in contact with the security forces.

The state of emergency was extended by 63 votes to 24. Although the members of the house of assembly approved the renewal made in May, the government decided to take a second vote on the issue.

No Candidate Yet for Leader of Opposition

MB240713 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, says no member of parliament has applied to be a leader of the opposition. He says the only possible candidate for this post is the PF-ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo. Comrade Mutasa expressed doubts that Dr Nkomo will apply for the post.

Delegates Arrive in USSR for Youth Festival

MB240734 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Delegates from Zimbabwe and Botswana arrived in Moldavia, USSR, yesterday for the 12th World Youth and Student Festival. They were greeted by workers and farmers, labor citizens, and people who took part in the 1967 World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow. The Zimbabwe delegation is being led by Comrade George Mvukuti, who is the secretary for external relations of youth organizations in Zimbabwe. Speaking at a friendship rally in the Soviet town, Comrade Mvukuti said the youth in Zimbabwe are engaged in fighting imperialism, racism, and neocolonialism.